

HAMASHBIR LAZARKHAN

Purchasing Centres
Footwear for everybody

22, CHINESE BAZAR ST.

FRIDAY,
August 11, 1950

THE JERUSALEM POST

8 Pages

PRICE: 45 PRUTA
VOL. XXVI, No. 7329



ISRAEL'S INTERNATIONAL TAXI SERVICE "AVIV"

TEL AVIV: Tel. 2188, 2000
HAIFA: Tel. 2178, 2000
JERUSALEM: Tel. 2188, 2000
TIBERIAS: Tel. 20
JAFFA: Tel. 2000
RAMAT GAN: Tel. 2000
SAFAD: Tel. 2000

Column One By David Courtney

Malik will not have expected the Security Council to reverse its decision on Korea. He will not have seen much point in the use of the veto against resolutions which have already become events. He will not have expected to see Chiang Kai Shek's representative on the Council and substitute a delegation from Peking. What, then, did he expect? It is harder to guess the motive than many people think. It was not merely to seize a world platform from which to argue the Russian case. It was not merely to deadlock the Security Council which had already given its blessing to U.S. action in Korea. It may of course have been designed to give further content to Russia's assumed role of patronage of the rising forces of Asian nationalism; on the other hand it would suggest that Russia was indeed seeking a peaceable means of ending the Korean war before it turns into world war.

It seems fairly obvious that if the Russians had wished to provoke a world war, they would not have stood by during the past seven weeks and let the United States adjust itself and its security plans to the global threat. When General Eisenhower said in effect the other day that America usually started its wars on the wrong foot but was quick to recover itself and become unbeatable, the statement was not a mere combination of excuses for events in Korea, and boasts of what would happen before long. The Russians knew very well that they could not pick a worse moment than this to start a war with the United States. In that grim event, the campaign in Korea, for all its humiliations would have served the Americans well and the Russians ill.

At the same time, war is not necessarily a matter of design. Any one of several events which could too easily be added to the Korean incident, might leave Russia with no alternative but to intervene actively in hostilities. It is reasonable to assume that Russia, at any rate at this stage, is fearful of those probable complications and would like to end the Korean war while there is yet time to avoid them. It is a situation which the Western Powers are likely to press to their advantage as long as it is safe to do so, in the hope of getting the utmost concessions out of the Soviet and being able to end the Korean war without too conspicuous loss of prestige.

If the present U.S. attitude is intended to exact the utmost concession from Russia well and good, provided that the Americans know where the utmost concession lies. The Americans cannot possibly wish to start a major destructive war in a land that would obstinately refuse "liberation" and would sponge up their soldiers by the million. Where, then, would Western Europe be? We seem to be in a position where no one wants war. It would be reasonable, therefore, to deduce that there will not be a war unless actual and obstinate are permitted to set it going.

Tel Aviv, August 11.

17 Bills Passed Before Recess

BY MOSHE BRILLIANT

The Knesset wound up its Second Session last night and adjourned until October 16 after an all-day meeting during which the record number of 17 legislative acts were rushed through the House.

The bills ranged in magnitude from the IL 65m. Development Budget to an amendment of the Herdman's Ordinance making its regulations inapplicable to keepers of flocks. The Opposition made a concerted drive in the closing moments for an extraordinary meeting later this month to consider details of the education appropriation in the Ordinary Budget, for which a total of IL 4,075,000 was provisionally earmarked in the annual budget. The six Opposition factions control 46 Knesset votes but there were only 17 members in their benches when the vote for an extraordinary session was taken, and the motion was defeated 29-17. Some of the Coalition members abstained.

The majority then voted power to the Finance Committee to determine the Education Budget for the period until November 1.

Three Dissenters. There were only three dissenting votes when the IL 65m. Development Budget was put to a final vote. Mapai voted for the estimates and the only opposition came from two Heut members and a Communist. There were nine absences.

Two new internal loans which are to cover part of the Development Budget were passed yesterday. They were: 1. A IL 12 m. "Popular Loan" floating IL 25 bearer bonds for 25 years at three per cent and offering annual tax-free prizes ranging from IL 50 to IL 25,000. 2. A IL 5 m. loan to be circulated among financial institutions for five years at three per cent.

Other financial measures passed yesterday included a law empowering the Finance Minister, with the consent of the Finance Committee, to guarantee loans aggregating not more than 10 per cent of the annual Ordinary Budget for enterprises in the national

Arab States Warned to Accept Concessions Now or Lose Them

By Our Diplomatic Correspondent

HAIRYA, Thursday. — The Foreign Minister, Mr. Moshe Sharett, last night saw the new Turkish member of the P.C.C., M. Taufik Rustu Aras, and discussed with him the peace prospects in the Middle East.

No details have been made known, but it is believed that Mr. Aras sought the Minister's views on practical peace approaches other than those already taken by the P.C.C.

Otherwise, the Commission has had little formal contact with the Government since its return to Jerusalem. Nothing definite is known concerning the purpose of the P.C.C.'s discussion with the Egyptian Foreign Minister due to take place in Alexandria tomorrow.

It is assumed, however, that M. de Boisanger will point out to the Egyptian Foreign Minister and to other Arab governments that a continued obstinate refusal to negotiate with Israel can only have the effect of hardening Israel opinion against concessions, some of which were agreed upon in principle shortly after the P.C.C. began its labours, but which the Israel Government now regards as having lapsed.

This is true of the original Israel offer to take back 100,000 Arab refugees. Unless the Arab states decide soon to open general negotiations with

Wings for Flyers

Wings were distributed yesterday to graduates of a flying course at an Air Force base somewhere in Israel.

Among the guests present at the ceremony were the Prime Minister and Minister of Defence, Mr. David Ben Gurion; the Chief of Staff, Ray-Aloof Yigael Yadin and his Deputy, Aloo-Mishneh M. Makleff, and Aloo-Aviv Aharon Remes. The speakers, including the Prime Minister and the Chief of Staff, as well as the base commander, recalled the role of the Air Force in the achievement of Israel's independence and the importance of mastery of the air in peacetime as well as in war.

An air show took place at the end of the ceremony. The Prime Minister then inspected various types of planes on the field.

No Further Rationing Anticipated

There was no present intention of extending rationing to other spheres, a spokesman of the Ministry of Supply and Rationing told The Jerusalem Post yesterday. This week's buying rush is viewed with concern by the Ministry. Unnecessary buying was entirely unwarranted, the spokesman said.

Thirteen of the seventeen members of the Rationing Advisory Committee set up by the Knesset have accepted the appointment. The Committee will convene for its first meeting in Jerusalem today.

Changes in ration points for textiles are expected to be announced shortly. It appears that Dr. Dov Joseph, the Supply Minister, is prepared to make the changes in order to enable the merchants to dispose of their stocks of summer clothes. The merchants were reported to have asked for the doubling of the present number of points released (30 instead of 15), and to have made the reopening of the shops conditional on the increase.

The Ministry, however, is of the opinion that shops should be opened unconditionally, and that the manner of disposing of summer wear would be devised after the inventory of the stocks was taken.

Run on Unrationed Goods Continues

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — The housewives' run on the shops continued here today, but at a slower pace than yesterday. Some merchants selling household and kitchenware reported last night that their turnover in the past few days had been higher than ever before. Some of shopkeepers expressed fears that they would find difficulty in replacing their stocks.

Long queues of women have formed outside of shops in Jerusalem since they opened on Wednesday. The most popular items were sewing supplies. Although there seemed to be a considerable stock on hand, the women feared that spoils of thread might be the next item to be rationed.

While most of the shops were still officially closed, these commodities were being bought by various methods without queues and at high prices. Street peddlers continued to do a good business in shirts and other apparel at inflated prices.

5 Ousted After Agency Probe

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — Five employees of the Jewish Agency have either been dismissed, without right to pensions, or have resigned, as a result of investigations by Mr. Yisachar Gruenbaum, member of the Agency Executive, who was appointed to inquire into reports of "irregularities" among Agency officials.

The two men who have been dismissed were directors of immigrant camps, and one of them is to be brought before the Zionist Organization's Court of Honour, which will decide whether the accused should be handed over to the civil courts for trial. The three men who resigned were clerks in various departments. Of the 73 cases investigated by Mr. Gruenbaum, decisions had been reached in 21, including the five dismissals and resignations. About 20 other cases are still under investigation.

One of the difficulties in the investigation, Mr. Gruenbaum said, was the fact that under the present law, inherited from Mandatory, the taking of bribes was only an offence when carried out by a public servant employed by the Government. When a bribe was accepted by an employee of a private

Security Council Still Deadlocked After Caucus

LAKE SUCCESS, Thursday (AP). — With Russia attending, the U.N. Security Council held a private meeting today prior to the formal meeting of the Council.

Previously non-Communist nations had met without Russia and Yugoslavia to discuss possible ways to persuade the Russians to stop their filibuster. One source said that the main purpose of the secret meeting was to give Malik information about what had gone at the previous meeting.

When the secret meeting ended, indications were that the situation had not changed. The Security Council went into session after the twenty minute secret session. One informant said, "appeals have had no results."

At the start of the open meeting, Council President said there had been a "friendly exchange of views" and added, "the opinions of the parties have remained unchanged."

Gov't Concerned By Arrests in Rumania

"The Government of Israel has every reason to believe that the Rumanian Government is fully aware that the persecution of Zionists in any country is bound to impair the friendly relations between that country and Israel, and to outrage the feelings of the Jewish people throughout the world," the Minister for Foreign Affairs said in an answer to a question by the Knesset Member, Mr. Meir Grabovskiy, yesterday.

It was the last item on the agenda of the Knesset session. The question was whether the Ministry for Foreign Affairs had any information on the arrest of 40 Zionist leaders in Rumania. "The Government of Israel is particularly dismayed by these arrests, because most of them came at a time when a certain increase occurred in the volume of Jewish emigration from Rumania to Israel," a departure which the Government of Israel greatly welcomed," the Minister declared.

Devoted Zionists

The arrested men, all of them Zionists, included some who had for many years stood in the forefront of the Zionist movement, and had made personal contributions to the effort which led to the establishment of the State.

The Ministry for Foreign Affairs had no information concerning the arrests, and so far as the Ministry was aware, no charges had as yet been published. Mr. Sharett said, "At the present juncture, the Government of Israel can only express the hope that as a result of investigations the persons concerned will be released, and, in accordance with the expressed desire, allowed to proceed to Israel."

Schuman Stands Behind His Plan

STRASBOURG, Thursday (UP). — French Foreign Minister Robert Schuman today rejected the proposal of Winston Churchill's Conservatives to allow the Council of Europe to administer the plan to pool the European coal and steel industries.

Mr. Schuman told the Council's assembly that he feared the Conservative proposal would imperil his plan to build up Europe as an economic bastion against Communism. He foresaw a "rule of the veto," which, he said, hampered the work of United Nations committees.

He said the Council was merely a consultative body and had no real powers yet. In Mr. Churchill's presence, Mr. Schuman served notice that France would stand by her plan for the creation of an independent assembly and a high authority to administer the pool.

THE OTTOMAN BANK

JERUSALEM EAST
REHOF SHLOMO HAMELECH
(Previous address St. Louis Way)
Telephone No. 3074 P. O. Box 1480

takes pleasure in informing its clients that a limited number of Safe Deposits are now available and enquiries are invited.

U.S. Advances Near Chinju

WITH GENERAL MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS FOR KOREA, Thursday. — North Korean forces were today in full retreat along the south coast of Korea as American troops advanced almost to the gates of Chinju.

A senior officer said the Northerners were abandoning weapons in their flight before United States tank-led spearheads covered by an overwhelming artillery and air onslaught.

He added that the North Korean Sixth Division was going back so fast that it could not take up previously prepared positions. But on the east coast, a renewed Northern drive broke through South Korean forces and threatened the port of Pohang. In this Communist lunge two Communist pincers drove south — one from South of Yongdok on the east coast, the other through mountain valleys inland — and latest reports said that the west-east Yongchon-Pohang supply route has been cut by light Northern forces. Kioye, about eight miles north west of Pohang was captured by the latter.

Chinju Reached. U.S. First Division cavalry troops squeezed out a Communist bridgehead across the Nakdong River in their sector of the front southwest of Taegu. But the North Koreans bridgehead south of Changnyong, securely dug in, withstood attacks by the U.S. 24 Division.

In the second successful day of the U.S. southern front offensive, American patrols were last reported only two miles from Chinju with the main body three miles behind them. The North Koreans were fleeing, abandoning guns and equipment. One thousand of them were trapped after units of the Fifth Combat Team and the 35 combat team and Marines joined up. The fifth pressed about 25 miles to the Southeast after running into some resistance to reach Kyoong. Both marines and the 35th were reported virtually unopposed today. (AP, Reuters).

Oil Royalties For Iraq Increased

BAGHDAD, Thursday (Reuters). — Iraqi oil royalties, payable in gold, will be increased from four shillings to six shillings per ton exported from January 1, 1950. It was announced here today. It was officially stated that the increase meant Iraq would receive 17 million sterling extra between January 1, 1950 and the end of October 1954 in oil royalties. A Press Communiqué said oil exports from Kirkuk oil fields would be increased from the present 6 million tons annually to about 18 million tons by 1954.

House Approves Leopold Bill

BRUSSELS, Thursday (Reuters). — Belgium's Chamber of Deputies—the lower house of parliament—last night approved the bill transferring King Leopold's royal powers to Crown Prince Baudouin after angry clashes between Socialist and Catholic deputies. Voting was 165 in favour, 27 against, and 7 abstentions. Today the bill will go before the Senate (the upper house). On Friday both houses will be called into a joint session when the Crown Prince drives three miles from Laeken Palace to take the oath of allegiance as Belgium's new head of state. Prince Baudouin will assume the title of "Prince Royal." Until September 7, 1951, he will hold the powers of regent of the realm. Until that date when the young prince becomes of age King Leopold will in name remain king of the Belgians.

House Approves Leopold Bill

BRUSSELS, Thursday (Reuters). — Belgium's Chamber of Deputies—the lower house of parliament—last night approved the bill transferring King Leopold's royal powers to Crown Prince Baudouin after angry clashes between Socialist and Catholic deputies.

Voting was 165 in favour, 27 against, and 7 abstentions. Today the bill will go before the Senate (the upper house). On Friday both houses will be called into a joint session when the Crown Prince drives three miles from Laeken Palace to take the oath of allegiance as Belgium's new head of state. Prince Baudouin will assume the title of "Prince Royal." Until September 7, 1951, he will hold the powers of regent of the realm. Until that date when the young prince becomes of age King Leopold will in name remain king of the Belgians.

House Approves Leopold Bill

BRUSSELS, Thursday (Reuters). — Belgium's Chamber of Deputies—the lower house of parliament—last night approved the bill transferring King Leopold's royal powers to Crown Prince Baudouin after angry clashes between Socialist and Catholic deputies.

Voting was 165 in favour, 27 against, and 7 abstentions. Today the bill will go before the Senate (the upper house). On Friday both houses will be called into a joint session when the Crown Prince drives three miles from Laeken Palace to take the oath of allegiance as Belgium's new head of state. Prince Baudouin will assume the title of "Prince Royal." Until September 7, 1951, he will hold the powers of regent of the realm. Until that date when the young prince becomes of age King Leopold will in name remain king of the Belgians.

House Approves Leopold Bill

BRUSSELS, Thursday (Reuters). — Belgium's Chamber of Deputies—the lower house of parliament—last night approved the bill transferring King Leopold's royal powers to Crown Prince Baudouin after angry clashes between Socialist and Catholic deputies.

Voting was 165 in favour, 27 against, and 7 abstentions. Today the bill will go before the Senate (the upper house). On Friday both houses will be called into a joint session when the Crown Prince drives three miles from Laeken Palace to take the oath of allegiance as Belgium's new head of state. Prince Baudouin will assume the title of "Prince Royal." Until September 7, 1951, he will hold the powers of regent of the realm. Until that date when the young prince becomes of age King Leopold will in name remain king of the Belgians.

House Approves Leopold Bill

BRUSSELS, Thursday (Reuters). — Belgium's Chamber of Deputies—the lower house of parliament—last night approved the bill transferring King Leopold's royal powers to Crown Prince Baudouin after angry clashes between Socialist and Catholic deputies.

Truman Rules Out 'Big Three' Conference

WASHINGTON, Thursday (Reuters). — President Truman today accused the Soviet Union of "flouting" the United Nations Security Council and ruled out the possibility of a meeting of heads of State of Russia, the United States and Britain to solve the international crisis.

He also said there is complete agreement between him and General MacArthur and that he is optimistic over the progress of the United Nations forces in Korea.

The President said his feeling over the progress of the fighting is based on the optimism of his military leaders. He also told the news conference that he has not met anybody of the sort described by General MacArthur in a statement in which the General said that Washington had criticized his recent trip to Formosa. Mr. Truman steered clear of General MacArthur's trip and the controversy around it.

MacArthur Denies Political Talks

TOKYO, Thursday (UP). — General Douglas MacArthur charged today that his recent trip to visit Generalissimo Chiang Kai Shek in Formosa has been maliciously misrepresented to the public by defeatists and appeasers aiming to create disunity and destroy American confidence.

General MacArthur, in a bitterly worded statement released at his Tokyo headquarters, said that the trip to the seat of the Chinese Nationalist government "was limited entirely to military matters."

House Gives Truman Control Powers

WASHINGTON, Thursday (Reuters). — The House of Representatives yesterday approved broad discretionary wage and price control powers for President Truman.

It adopted by an overwhelming voice vote the vital wage and price section of a bill giving the President authority to order rationing, it would authorize him to impose ceilings on wages and prices at his discretion. The President's authority would expire on June 30 next year. Several other clauses have still to be voted before the entire bill clears the House and goes to the Senate.

House Gives Truman Control Powers

WASHINGTON, Thursday (Reuters). — The House of Representatives yesterday approved broad discretionary wage and price control powers for President Truman.

It adopted by an overwhelming voice vote the vital wage and price section of a bill giving the President authority to order rationing, it would authorize him to impose ceilings on wages and prices at his discretion. The President's authority would expire on June 30 next year. Several other clauses have still to be voted before the entire bill clears the House and goes to the Senate.

House Gives Truman Control Powers

WASHINGTON, Thursday (Reuters). — The House of Representatives yesterday approved broad discretionary wage and price control powers for President Truman.

It adopted by an overwhelming voice vote the vital wage and price section of a bill giving the President authority to order rationing, it would authorize him to impose ceilings on wages and prices at his discretion. The President's authority would expire on June 30 next year. Several other clauses have still to be voted before the entire bill clears the House and goes to the Senate.

House Gives Truman Control Powers

WASHINGTON, Thursday (Reuters). — The House of Representatives yesterday approved broad discretionary wage and price control powers for President Truman.

It adopted by an overwhelming voice vote the vital wage and price section of a bill giving the President authority to order rationing, it would authorize him to impose ceilings on wages and prices at his discretion. The President's authority would expire on June 30 next year. Several other clauses have still to be voted before the entire bill clears the House and goes to the Senate.

House Gives Truman Control Powers

WASHINGTON, Thursday (Reuters). — The House of Representatives yesterday approved broad discretionary wage and price control powers for President Truman.

It adopted by an overwhelming voice vote the vital wage and price section of a bill giving the President authority to order rationing, it would authorize him to impose ceilings on wages and prices at his discretion. The President's authority would expire on June 30 next year. Several other clauses have still to be voted before the entire bill clears the House and goes to the Senate.

House Gives Truman Control Powers

WASHINGTON, Thursday (Reuters). — The House of Representatives yesterday approved broad discretionary wage and price control powers for President Truman.

It adopted by an overwhelming voice vote the vital wage and price section of a bill giving the President authority to order rationing, it would authorize him to impose ceilings on wages and prices at his discretion. The President's authority would expire on June 30 next year. Several other clauses have still to be voted before the entire bill clears the House and goes to the Senate.

ISRAEL FLAG SHIPS FROM U.S.A.

s/s MEIR DIZENGOFF
Arriving in Israel end August.

s/s HENRIETTA SZOLD
Sailing from Philadelphia Sept. 4, Norfolk Sept. 8, Baltimore Sept. 10, New York Sept. 13.

M. Dizengoff & Co. (Shipping) Ltd.

Tel. Aviv - Haifa - Jerusalem - New York

Members of the North Atlantic Mediterranean Conference

Freight accepted in Israel Pounds

Agents in the United States: ISRAELI STEAMSHIP Co. New York

Chronicles

NEWS OF THE PAST

We take pleasure in announcing that yearly subscriptions can now be accepted.

Seven Issues have appeared so far. They are:

- 1. King Solomon
- 2. Prophet Jeremiah
- 3. Ezra & Nehemiah
- 4. Judah the Maccabee
- 5. Yohanan Hyrcanus
- 6. Beginning of King Herod's Reign
- 7. King Herod Dead.

Your friends abroad would like a complete set. When you buy your CHRONICLES, buy copies for them.

On sale at all bookshops & newsstands
Price per single copy 80 prutot
Full out, cut and mail:

CHRONICLES — News of the Past
9 Hahavasheth St.
Jerusalem (Israel).

Please send the CHRONICLES for a period of one year to the following address beginning with Issue No. 1:

Name

Address

I enclose herewith 750 Pruta (\$3 abroad).

When in Israel
Visit
Our Children
Call
MIRIAM WOMEN'S
ORG. OF AMERICA
Tel Aviv: 2788
Jerusalem: 2118

Social & Personal

Dr. Yosef Burg, Deputy Speaker of the Knesset, left for Zurich yesterday by BOAC. He is to continue on to Rio de Janeiro, Santiago and New York on a United Jewish Appeal mission.

A luncheon in honor of Mr. David Ben-Gurion, the Custodian of Abandoned Property, who left his post recently, was held at Harkiza yesterday.

Dr. Alexander Bein, Assistant Director of the Central Zionist Archives in Jerusalem, has been appointed visiting lecturer for a course on archives to be given at the Hebrew University.

Dr. Martin Plesner is attending the Sixth International Congress for the History of Science in Amsterdam. He will later go to London where he is to do research work at the Warburg Institute of London University for a year.

Mr. E. H. K. Nicholls of the B.O.A.C. management, left for London by air yesterday after a short visit to Israel.

Dr. Berthold Friedl, Professor of Linguistics and Methodology at the University of Miami, Florida, is now on a lecture tour of settlements throughout the country.

Mr. B. Noy, the Mayor of Acre, will be chairman at a rally on "The Security of the State and the Reserves" at the Yehiam Cinema at 10.30 on Saturday morning. Mr. Isaac Ziv-Av, head of the public relations branch of the Ministry of Defense, and Aloof-Mishneh Ben-Zion will participate.

Mr. Zvi Ben-Zur, member of the Israel delegation to the International Labour Congress in Geneva, will discuss his trip over Koi Israel at 8.45 tomorrow evening.

AT HOME
Mr. and Mrs. A. Roth, of German Colony, Jerusalem, will be at home on Saturday, August 12, 1950, on the occasion of the birth of their daughter.

BIRTH
REIZES—To Susi (nee Vitalis), wife of Mr. Manired Reizes, on Monday, August 7, 1950, at Dr. Friedl's Maternity Home, Tel Aviv, a son.

BAR MITZVAH
Ruth and Jacob Better will be at home to their friends on the occasion of the Bar Mitzvah of their son, Daniel, on Saturday, August 19, between 11 a.m. and 2 p.m. (Better House, Meroz St. Nariaha).

MARRIAGE
HERZIKOWITZ-MIHAILOVICI
The marriage took place in Tel Aviv on Tuesday, August 8, 1950, between Mr. Emanuel Herzikowitz and Jacqueline, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Iosel Mihailovic.

OBITUARY
Mr. HERBERT MEIEROWITZ
We regret to announce the death of Mr. Herbert Meierowitz, press photographer, at the age of 41, after a long illness, at the Bikur Holim Hospital, Jerusalem.

EXPRESSIONS OF THANKS
Mr. Ephraim Tschisk, 28 Rehov Alfasi, Jerusalem, and Dr. & Mrs. M. Tschisk, 1 Rehov Herzlia, Haifa, hereby wish to express their heartfelt thanks to all those who so kindly expressed their sympathy on the death of their beloved wife and mother, Mrs. Sima Tschisk.

Mrs. Sonya Mandelbaum and her daughter, Judith, Mt. Carmel, Haifa, wish to thank all those who expressed sympathy on their bereavement.

130 Industrialists in P'lem Show

More than 130 industrialists, including a considerable number of new immigrants, will participate in the Industrial Exhibition to be opened in the Artists' House in Jerusalem on Monday.

Household and manufactured products never produced before in the country will be on exhibition. Special attention will be paid to Jerusalem-made products manufactured for export. The exhibition, which will last until September 4, extends over an area of 400 sq. metres, filling not only the halls of the Artists' House, but also a number of tents.

Small Booth will not take part in the exhibition which was organized by the Jerusalem branch of the Manufacturers Association.

American Centre of Israel Studies at Columbia

The establishment of a Centre of Israel Studies, in which American and foreign students will be trained as regional specialists in various professional fields, was announced recently by Columbia University (as reported briefly by cable).

The students will concentrate on the present-day economic, political and social culture of Israel. They will be trained to do work of authority and influence in business, finance, journalism and government service, and to serve as specialists in research and teaching in social sciences, religion and literature.

Probably the only one of its kind on such a scale, the new unit will be in operation with the beginning of the Columbia Winter Session in September, according to Professor Schuyler C. Wallace, director of the School of International Affairs.

Expert Staff
Professor Wallace said the centre will be headed by Dr. Salo W. Baron, professor of Jewish History, Literature and Institutions at Columbia. Dr. Baron is well known for his work on Jewish relations in this country and in Europe and the Near East. He will be assisted by a staff of experts in Jewish culture, assembled from the United States and Israel.

"The purpose of the centre is to perform a national service by preparing well-qualified American and foreign students to understand Israel and its people, both in its Near Eastern setting and its historical connection with the Jewish people and with their religion and culture in other countries," Professor Wallace emphasized.

"The staff of the Centre of Israel Studies believes that such prospective specialists should acquire special knowledge and training," he said. These include: (a) a broad and well-integrated knowledge of Israel, Judaism, and the Near East; (b) command of a well-developed specialty in a selected academic discipline, as applied to these areas; and (c) a broad training in the more general aspects of this selected discipline.

"Thus it is intended, for example, that a student who specializes in Israel economy at the Centre shall, in addition, engage in the study of economics and business in the appropriate graduate department or school of the University," he stated.

Aside from its prime objective of training students for scholarly and professional careers with a major emphasis on Israel, Judaism, and the Near East, the centre will attempt to advance the general knowledge and understanding of these areas, chiefly through research work and publications of its staff and students, declared Professor Wallace.

Variety of Students
Three classes of students may register for courses in the new unit. They are: (1) students desiring to specialize particularly in the area and cultural courses offered by the centre while working for a degree in a department or school of the University; (2) students working for a degree in one of the other departments of the University who wish to take individual courses in the centre in connection with their primary interest; and (3) special students, who, while not working for a degree, may wish to take courses in the centre for reasons of personal interest in the area or the subject matter of the courses offered. Interested students are requested to consult with Professor Baron for registration arrangements.

Typical of the courses which will be available is the following: "The Jewish People in the Past and Social Institutions of Israel: Ancient Jewish History and Literature."

Hadera Expanding West to the Sea

Hadera with its growing population, which has already reached 17,000, is expanding chiefly to the west almost as far as the sea.

Hundreds of new housing units are springing up in various parts of town, including 100 homes of a Hitaadrut project. An industrial area comprising 500 dwellings has been set aside near the main highway in which the Local Council plans to pave new internal roads and install water mains and electricity.

Of first priority in the programme to erect new public buildings are numerous classrooms and a high school to serve the entire district.

Holy Scrolls, Books Brought to Israel

Two old Scrolls of the Law from Germany were handed over to the Minister for Religious Affairs, Rabbi Y. L. Maisel, early this week in Jerusalem by representatives of the American Joint Distribution Committee, Rabbi Y. Goldman and Mr. Z. Greenberg, the Joint's Secretary in Israel.

The Scrolls are unusual in that the forms of letters and their decorative crowns, and the arrangement of the Scriptural portions differ from those usually seen in Europe and Israel.

30 Per Cent Rise in Migdal Funds

An agreement has been reached permitting Messrs. Harris and Dixon, Ltd. of London to act as the managing agents in Great Britain for the Migdal Insurance Company, Ltd. as of July 1, 1950. The Organization Department of Migdal will operate from the London offices of Harris and Dixon.

The information about the expansion of Migdal's activities in England was released in a statement by Dr. G. Halpern, chairman of the Board, to the annual general meeting of the Migdal shareholders which took place in Jerusalem early this week. A Board appointed in England comprises members of the Jewish community, economic institutions, and the directors of Harris and Dixon. Mr. Barnett Janney, M.P., will act as the Board's legal adviser.

Lecturer from Israel
Dr. Hurewitz, a lecturer in Middle East political history at Dropsie College in Philadelphia, served during the war as a research officer in the Near East Section of the Office of Strategic Services and the Department of State. In 1949 he was a consultant on Israel to the United States Government. In addition to his work at Dropsie, he also is serving as political affairs officer to the Department of Security Council Affairs, United Nations Secretariat.

The new centre has been financed in part by the Jewish Agency for Palestine.

Knesset Passes 17 Bills On Last Day of Sessions

(Continued from Page 1, Col. 3)
Law were passed yesterday. The deadline for registration of children for the coming school term was extended until August 23, and the Minister of Education was given power to make alternative arrangements when local authorities do not implement clauses of the regulations.

The background of this issue was the Tel Aviv Municipality's decision not to register five-year-olds for kindergarten because they felt the city lacked the facilities, and their deviation from other regulations issued by the Ministry of Education in connection with the registration of school children. The parties to the right of Migdal opposed the new regulations, which were passed by a Mapai majority.

After the vote, Mr. Aharon Zilbing (Mapai), who had frequently accused Education Minister Zalman Shazar of having handed the Tel Aviv dispute with 18 gloves, called out. Now the Education Minister has no excuse. He has all the power he needs.

Religious Councils
Another controversial measure which passed yesterday was a bill extending the tenure of office of Religious Councils until March 31, 1951, pending the drafting of a new law regulating the entire matter.

In connection with the forthcoming elections of Municipal and Local Councils, a series of amendments of the election regulations was passed. The most important amendment was a clause providing that any candidate whose name was deleted from ballots in more than 50 per cent of the votes cast for his party shall be struck off the list.

An attempt by Mapai, Herut and Communist members to push through an amendment which would permit municipal or local council employees to stand for office was defeated.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES

Sabbath begins in Jerusalem at 6.51 p.m. today and ends at 6.51 p.m. tomorrow.
Yeshurun Synagogue: Tonight, 7.25 p.m. Tomorrow: Shabbat, 8 a.m. Mincha, 7 p.m.
Emet V'Emuna (Gan Baharia): Tonight, 7.15 p.m. Tomorrow: Shabbat, 8.15 a.m.
Shivat Zion Synagogue: Tomorrow, Shabbat, 8 a.m.
Jerusalem Baptist Congregation: Opp. Gan Baharia. Bible study, 10 a.m. Hebrew Service and Lecture, 8 p.m.
American Gospel Church: (Prophets St., near Bikur Holim): Tomorrow: Bible Reading (Hebrew) 8 p.m.

Zion Christian Mission (Prophets St., near Rav Kook St.): Tomorrow: Discussion, 10.30 a.m. Rev. Wm. L. Hull.
Chicago Hebrew Mission, 14 Prophets St. (Near Baitenezer House): Saturday, 7.45 p.m. (Hebrew and German) Sermon (Rev. J. Blum).

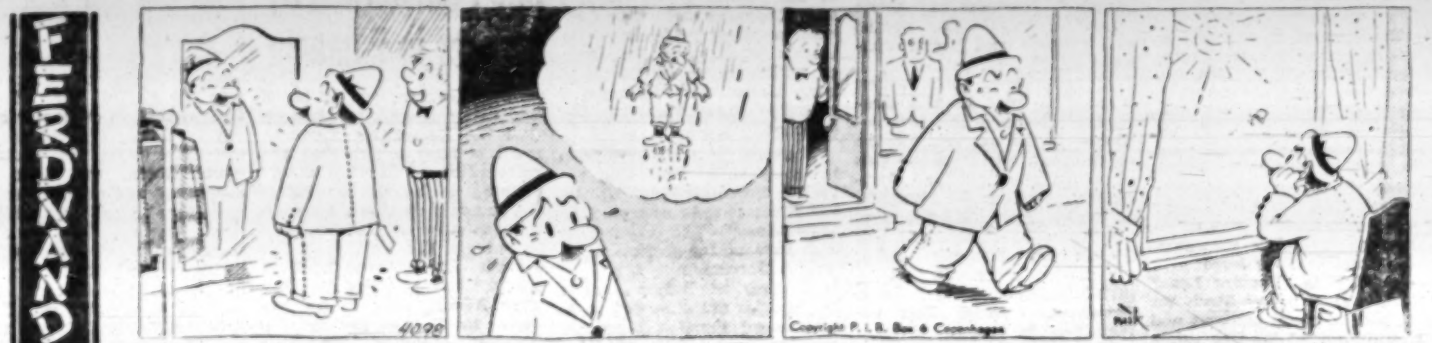
TEL AVIV
Beit Israel, (36 Dizengoff Road): Tonight, 7.30 p.m.: Tomorrow, Shabbat, 8.15 a.m.
Yehuda Shivat Zion (87 Ben Yehuda St.): Tonight, Mincha, 7.15 p.m.; Tomorrow: Shabbat, 8.15 a.m. and 8.15 a.m.: Mincha, 1.15 and 7.30 p.m.
Yehuda Shivat Zion (14 Balfour St.): Tonight, Mincha, 7.15 p.m.; Tomorrow: Shabbat, 8 a.m. Mincha, 7.30 p.m.

HAIFA
Beit Israel: (Pevner House): Tonight, Mincha, 7 p.m.; Tomorrow: Shabbat, 8.30 a.m. and 8.30 a.m.: Mincha, 1.15 and 7.30 p.m.
Beit Israel (Mt. Carmel): Tonight, 8.30 a.m.; Tomorrow: Shabbat, 8.30 a.m.

JERUSALEM
English Mission Hospital Chapel (next to Hadasah A. Anglican Protestant Episcopal H.C.): 9.15 a.m. M.S. 11 a.m.: Evening Service, 6.30 p.m.

SHEIKH BADR REBURIAL

The bodies of three buried in Plot A of the Sheikh Badr cemetery will be transferred on Sunday to military and aviation burial grounds. The Government will bear all expenses involved in the transfer.



WEST INDIES SAVE RECORD

By IAN MACPHERSON
A.P. Correspondent
The West Indies kept their unbeaten record against English County teams on Tuesday by drawing with Glamorgan, after looking near their first County defeat. A spectacular 147 by Everton Weekes, during which he completed his 2,000 runs for the season, ended any chance of the Welsh County pulling off the honour of beating the Tourists. Weekes turned in one of his most punishing performances when it was most needed, for the West Indies were by no means safe when the third day's play started. Later rain washed out the match with the tourists 102 runs ahead with four wickets standing.

Glamorgan, led by 111 runs at the end of their first innings thanks to the fine 105 by Jones, his first century of the season, obtained by audacious cutting and delicate leg glides. Parkhouse, more orthodox, was associated with Jones in a third wicket stand of 132 runs made in two hours. Ramadhin, who had previously been mastered by the local batsmen, came into his own again after the sixth wicket at 288 and took three wickets in 13 runs for his last spell.

Derbyshire gained a well-deserved win over Warwickshire in a lively day of cricket on Monday. Derby's pace bowlers, Jackson and Gladwin, captured 18 of the Warwick wickets between them. On Tuesday the second last ball of the match gave Middlesex a dramatic victory over Sussex by 24 runs. Denis Compton batted well for the winners, scoring 80 in an hour, including 12 fours. Surrey kept in the championship race by gaining their 12th victory against Nottinghamshire at the Oval.

SCOREBOARD
At Swansea: Glamorgan drew with West Indies: W. Indies, 211 (Truett, 55; Dawson, 4.18) and 212 for 6 (Weekes, 147; Watkins, 2.61). Glamorgan, 322 (Jones, 106; Parkhouse, 98; Ramadhin, 4.30).
At Manchester: Lancashire drew with Yorkshire: Yorks, 238 (Tadlow, 113; Statham, 8.52) and 262 for 7 (Tattersall, 6.57). Lancs, 233 (Washbrook, 58; Wardle, 5.72).

FOUND
On July 25 on Salameh Sq., Talbith, Jerusalem.
GOLDEN BRACELET.
Owner please call at the Office of The Jerusalem Post, Jerusalem.

TOURISTS AND VISITORS to Jerusalem are welcome to attend FILM-SHOWS ON LIFE IN ISRAEL
presented daily at 11.30 a.m.-12.30 p.m. in the Hall of the Keren Hayesod HEAD OFFICE.

THE NEW METAL SPONGE
cleans all kitchen utensils
• Rustproof.
• Easy on the hands.
• Sanitary & durable.
M. W.
Manufactured by
M. W. LTD.
P.O.B. 1893, Tel. 6109,
TEL AVIV.

American Baseball MONDAY'S GAMES

National League: Phils 9; Cards 0; Giants 9, Braves 3.
BASEBALL STANDINGS
American League: Tigers 64-35, Yanks 62-39, Indians 62-40, Sox 59-44, Nats 45-52, Chicks 41-64, Browns 36-64, A's 36-66.
National League: Phils 63-42, Braves 57-44, Dodgers 54-42, Cards 56-46, Giants 52-47, Cubs 43-55, Bucs 34-55, Reds 41-58.

COLOGNE INTERNATIONAL

World decathlon champion, Bob Mathias, of Tulare, California, easily won the Swiss Decathlon championship at Berne on Sunday with a total score of 7,312 points.

Mathias won three of Saturday's five events to start the second day 431 points ahead of his nearest rival, Swiss champion, Aakin Scheurer.

Scheurer finished in second place with a total score of 6,756 points, followed by Davaris, Marcelja, Yugoslavia, 6,581, Oto Rebulia, Yugoslavia, 6,484, Lorenzo Vecchiotti, Italy, 6,364, and Hermann Notter, Switzerland, 6,282 points. Athletes from Switzerland, Yugoslavia, Italy and Luxembourg were among the 150 contestants.

Guy de Rothschild supplied the first and second at the Prix de Paris at Longchamps recently. His Vieux Manoir, F. Palmer up, was two lengths ahead of Alister, J. Laumain up, with Inadviser, ridden by H. Signoret, third. Marcel Roussac's Scratch, the favourite, came in fourth.

COUPLE
many years' experience in Restaurant and Hotel management, wish to change position. Anywhere in Israel. Local and European languages. — Apply: U/1828, P.O.B. 66, Haifa.

WANTED IN JERUSALEM
comfortably furnished
ROOM
with use of refrigerator and kitchen for breakfast and tea for couple from September 7-29. Offers and references: Katz, 4 Ben Yehuda St., JERUSALEM.

LONG ESTABLISHED ESSENCES FACTORY
seeks ACTIVE PARTNER to enable extension, desirable: man of the trade. Capital required: IL 3 — 4,000. Please write to "ESSENCES," P.O.B. 881, TEL AVIV.

'Desert Mermaid' Breaks Channel Record

Pretty Florence Chadwick, the "Desert Mermaid" from San Diego, swam the English Channel on Tuesday an hour faster than any other woman in history. The slim, 31-year-old Californian trim typist who had spent her last two years with an oil company in Saudi Arabia, splashed ashore at Dover just 13 hours 28 minutes after plunging in at Cap Gris Nez. Her time erased the record of 14 hrs. 34 mins. set by America's Miss Gertrude Ederle on August 6, 1926.

Meanwhile Shirley May France, the much advertised 17-year-old blonde from Somerset, Massachusetts, failed for the second time in two years to complete the punishing grind. Almost at the same moment as Miss Chadwick stepped ashore, Shirley May was pulled, hysterical and weeping, into her pilot boat still nearly 16 kms from her goal.

Both girls struck out from the same beach only 19 minutes apart, with Miss Chadwick first. Swimming like a machine — for a while at a fantastic 60 strokes a minute — she soon left Shirley May far behind.

Third American
Miss Chadwick is the 32nd person and the 12th woman to swim the Channel since England's Captain Matt Webb blazed the way on August 25, 1875. The only other American woman who has ever made it were Mrs. Gade Orson, who finished in 15 hours 28 minutes on August 28, 1926, and Miss Ederle. The men's record for the crossing is 11 hours 5 minutes by Georges Michel, of France, on September 10, 1926.

WANTED
EXPERIENCED CLERK in Shipping and Clearing. Knowledge of Hebrew and English essential. Apply: Abrahamoff Bros. 3 Ahusat Bayit St., Tel Aviv.

TO LET
near German Colony, Haifa. FURNISHED ROOM to tourist for 3 months. Duration, 10.30. A.T. Sold (rep. by Hauser) v. Bet Roimsky Ltd. (rep. by Lishitai). Leave to Answer.

WANTED
Young intelligent clerk (male or female) with knowledge of Hebrew and English for Sales Department. Apply in writing to the Manager, The Shell Co. of Palestine Ltd., Jerusalem.

PALESTINE AFRICA BINYAN INSURANCE CO. LTD.
TEL AVIV JERUSALEM HAIFA

Where to Go

TODAY JERUSALEM
8-3: Exhibition of Etchings, Water Colours, Oils by local artists. Artists' Art Gallery: 341 Jaffa Road.
9-11: Tomorrow: 10-11: Exhibition of Graphic Art by Ossip Lachin, Paris; Fernin Hall: Exhibition of the Month: Pissarro, Mother & Child. Bezalel Museum.

TEL AVIV
10-1 (Also Tomorrow): Chinese & Japanese Art: Sculptures and Drawings by J. Louchansky: Commercial Art by Graduates of Bezalel School; Tel Aviv Museum.
10-1 (Tomorrow: 11-1: 5-7): Exhibition of "Own Collection," Katz Art Gallery, 97 Dizengoff Street.

HAIFA
10-1: 4-5: Municipal Museum, 2 Hassan Shukri St.
10-1: 2-4: Soldiers' Library: Modan Lahayal, 5 Balfour Street.

TOMORROW
8.30 p.m.: Yoki Theatre: "Sin Gan" Hall, 16 Dizengoff Circus.
8.30 p.m.: Revue: Chamber Theatre: Moerabi Hall.
9 p.m.: Special Concert by La-La-Lou Troupe and Leo Fold, radio television (Motel, 29.50). A.T. Sold (rep. by Hauser) v. Bet Roimsky Ltd. (rep. by Lishitai). Leave to Answer.

JERUSALEM CINEMAS
Saturday at 7.30 & 9.30 p.m.
EDEN: Neptune's Daughter.
EDISON: Hungarian Rhapsody. Today at 2.30 p.m.: The Third Man.
ORION: Pinky.
REMADE: G.S.S. STUDIO: The Wonder Man. Also today at 3 p.m.
ZION: Sorry, Wrong Number. Today at 3.30 p.m.: A Connecticut Yankee.

SUPREME COURT CASES TODAY
Before Justice Olshan (in Chamber): (Motion, 29.50). A.T. Sold (rep. by Hauser) v. Bet Roimsky Ltd. (rep. by Lishitai). Leave to Answer.
Before Justice Olshan, Asaf & Suberg (Motion, 29.50): R. Kaufman (rep. by Weiner, Draehling or Surverying) Write: No.17663, P.O.B. 1125, TEL AVIV.

Before Justices Olshan, Asaf & Suberg (Motion, 29.50): R. Kaufman (rep. by Weiner, Draehling or Surverying) Write: No.17663, P.O.B. 1125, TEL AVIV.

WANTED REFRIGERATION APPRENTICES
Must have some mechanical experience. Apply: P.O.B. 843, Haifa.

Two CIVIL ENGINEERS (South African)
require part-time work in Design, Drafting or Surveying. Write: No.17663, P.O.B. 1125, TEL AVIV.

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT
30 years' experience in industrial calculations. A B d administration. seeks suitable employment. Excellent testimonials and references. Write: No.17660, P.O.B. 66, Haifa.

ATID MUGRABI LTD.
Interurban Taxi Service
 Offers: Comfort • Security •
 Punctuality
 in extremely modern cars
 Quick and prompt
PARCEL SERVICE
JERUSALEM Tel. 5179
TEL. AVIV Tel. 5656
NATHANYA Tel. 125
HAIFA Tel. 2291 & 2355

days : 3.30, 7, 9 p.m. Today
at 3.30 p.m. : A CONNECT
CUT YANKEE

days : 3.30, 7, 9 p.m. Today
at 3.30 p.m. : A CONNECT
CUT YANKEE

OLD POLICIES IN NEW DISGUISE CZARIST RUSSIA AND KOREA

By H. SCHMIDT

IN 1895 the Chinese Empire was as sick a man in the Far East as the Ottoman Empire was in the Near East. There, too, the problem existed as to who should inherit those vast regions once political power collapsed. France hoped to extend her influence in the south of China, Britain was the most probable candidate for the central coast. Concerning Northern China and the territory between the Amur River and the Yellow Sea the prospective heir would be either Russia or Japan.

Apart from Manchuria with its fertile soil and large crops of wheat and maize, its abundance of copper and iron, there was also that adjacent land-bridge between the Sea of Japan and the Yellow Sea, which was so precious to Russia because of its ice-free ports, so vital for Japan's security, for it leads to within 200 km of Hondo, the nucleus of the Mikado's might.

The name of that contested land-bridge is Korea. In 1885 a treaty was drawn up according to which the Korean army was to be trained by Russian officers and a port was to be leased to Russia. The treaty never came into effect because China was not yet as sick as Russia had supposed and for a while she had to mark time. Her first advance on Korea and Northern China had failed but a suitable ideology justifying Russia's domination of Asia was already at hand. Its proponent was Konstantin Pobedonostsev, the arch-reactionary philosopher and politician, who was one of the main advisers of the last two Czar.

Territorial Policy

Pobedonostsev was a Moscovite at heart who regarded all western democratic countries as rotten to the core and moribund. He worked for the triumph of the Russian language, the Orthodox Creed, and the absolute Czar with the ruthlessness of the powerful fanatic. He regarded the protection of Asia against France, and Germany on the one hand, and the "sinister and selfish de-

signs of the corrupt West" as Russia's divine mission. When in 1891 the Czar-vitch Nicholas toured the Far East and opened one section of the Trans-Siberian Railway, which was to bring the Pacific coast within a few days' reach of the European Russian metropolis, his entourage on board the "Pamyat Asova" in the spirit of Pobedonostsev were busy developing a new kind of Russian Monroe Doctrine for Asia. Among the companions of the Tsarevitch was Count Ukhomsky who reflected the ideas of the party when he wrote:

The peoples of the East know the power of the white Czar at whose feet lie the whole of Asia organically connected with its Empire. They know that in the East our foreign policy is not colonial but territorial. The wings of the Russian Eagle are spread too powerfully over Asia to leave the shadow of a doubt that the true guarantee for our future lies in the organic connection with this blessed part of the earth.

So much for the ideology, which, however, the Czarist regime did not have the power to put over with the same force and perseverance with which its successors in the Kremlin are advertising theirs.

When Czar Nicholas II came to power in 1894, the Trans-Siberian Railway had reached Lake Baikal. Once it was linked with Vladivostok, the full weight of Russian power would be felt along the Pacific. Japan, fearing that Korea might soon fall into Russian hands, struck first. She overthrew the Korean Government and kidnapped the Queen while her troops took possession of the peninsula. This move was bitterly contested by China and brought about the Sino-Japanese War of 1894-5. Though China was defeated, the intervention of Russia, France, and Germany on behalf of China proved too

strong a combination for Japan to challenge. She had to give up all her territorial gains including Korea. With Japan as a rival successfully cornered, Russia stepped into the Far East more resolutely posing as the protector of China.

Russian Protectorate

In February 1896 the King of Korea, who had little power in his own country, sought shelter in the Russian consulate in Seoul. This gave Russia a welcome opportunity to advance her interests considerably. A convention was signed which established a virtual Russian protectorate over Korea to which financial advisers and military instructors were freely loaned as in 1885. Though, officially, Korea remained independent, her railway system was to be adjusted to the gauge of the Trans-Siberian Railway.

In the same year Russia, in a secret agreement, guaranteed Chinese integrity on the mainland in return for a railway concession across Manchuria. That East China Railway linked Vladivostok with Nerchinsk and had the double advantage of increasing Russian influence in Manchuria through a special railway police and bank and also of shortening considerably the eastern end of the Trans-Siberian supply line. Russian influence soon crept down to the southernmost tip of Manchuria where, in 1896, Port Arthur passed into Russian hands and was linked with the Trans-Siberian railway-system by the new Russian-controlled South Manchurian Railway. Thus, by the end of the 19th century, Russia had firmly planted herself on the Chinese side of the Sea of Japan and the Yellow Sea.

Defeat by Japan

In 1900, on the occasion of the Boxer Rising in China, Russia took yet another forward step. Her troops occupied Manchuria and despite Chinese protests and Japanese opposition, were not withdrawn even after law and order had been restored. This made an armed clash with Japan inevitable, for the Russians showed no inclination to respond to the Japanese plan of dividing the whole area into two spheres of influence which would leave Manchuria to Russia but allot Korea to Japan. Russia wanted Korea as well. In 1904 the Japanese sank the Russian Pacific fleet at Port Arthur in order to disembark their troops safely on the mainland. The Russo-Japanese War put a temporary end to all the dreams of Russian hegemony in the Far East and Asia. For 40 years Japan maintained her prominent position in that part of the world but after the second World War the Soviet Union was back where Imperial Russia in 1905 had had to give up.

Whatever the modern Pobedonostsevs and Ukhomskys may be telling us today, however changed their modern doctrines may look, there are two things which have not changed: geography and the political ambitions of Russia in the Far East.

Keeping Cool



Korea, rationing and the heat of August—there's enough to make you feel hot under the collar, even if you are wearing an open-necked shirt. But there's an ice-cream vendor at almost every street-corner to keep you cool. Photo by Braun

IN MEMORIAM: E. JACQUES-DALCROZE

Father of Eurhythmic

By ERNEST MANDOWSKY

MY meeting with the late Emile Jacques-Dalcroze, father of Eurhythmics, in Zurich in 1932, is still vivid in my memory. The occasion was probably the last public demonstration he and his pupils gave of his ideas. These still seemed comparatively unknown as the crowded audience of dancers and teachers of gymnastics were busy making sketches so that they should not forget even a single movement of the performance.

Afterwards I met the man who, for close on half a century, had been teaching an original style of artistic expression based on the influence of physical forces on the mental and physical senses. He was then 68, stoutish, and had a pointed white beard and cheerful eyes. I remember that I was impressed that night by his system being a typical intellectual idea of the times. It had the power of influencing interpretation and definition of the art of movement.

Training the Nerves

Emile Jacques-Dalcroze was born in 1865 in Vienna of French-Swiss parents. This boy was musically gifted and studied in Vienna under Bruckner and then in Paris under Debussy. At the age of 27 he became Professor of Harmony at the Geneva Conservatoire. There he noticed that his pupils had either too great or too little a sensibility and they were thus unable to produce artistic results. He also found that some children sang out of tune but were rhythmic; while others were the contrary.

He asked himself how an equalization could be attained and decided that a good musician must be gifted not only with tone, which is controlled through the brain, but also with rhythm, which

is subject to the nerves. He consequently decided to invent a new method of musical education of the nervous system which would benefit not only the musician and dancer, but also the painter. It might also give the architect and builder a fine feeling for aesthetics.

The rhythmic exercises which Jacques-Dalcroze devised and perfected during the ensuing years have as their chief aim the strengthening of imagination in children and adults. They should also give to those who suffer physically or mentally because of an excess of imagination, a regulating and harmonizing balance.

Hellerau School

Jacques-Dalcroze was Director of the school which bore his name in Hellerau, near Dresden, from 1910 until 1914. The school then moved to Geneva, but it was the earlier period which was probably the most fruitful of his career. It was then that the foundations were laid for a new style of Dance of which Mary Wigman was the first protagonist and which influenced even the contemporary American dance. Nijinsky worked with Jacques-Dalcroze and this dancer's interpretation of Stravinsky's "Rites of Spring" was inspired by the teacher's ideas.

Max Reinhardt applied his theories of movement in his spectacles. Jacques-Dalcroze Institutes were established in Paris, Geneva and London and "Eurhythmics" became a household word. Many lay students, apart from intending dancers learnt how to display what natural grace and rhythm sense they possessed.

At the end of our conversation in Zurich, Emile Jacques-Dalcroze said, "Listen, I have nothing more than I studied with grace need not study."

TUNISIA TAKES ITS CUE FROM LIBYA AFRICAN PRESSURE ON FRANCE

PARIS (ONA) — By THEODORE H. WHITE

IN North Africa the French control three Modern lands — Tunisia, Algeria, Morocco — which stretch in a fertile crescent between the Sahara desert and the Mediterranean sea for a distance of 2,300 kms. In each of these countries, over the past century, the French have laid down railways, built ports, established industry, set up schools — and trained enough of the native peoples in the life of the 20th century for them to demand that the French now leave them to run their own affairs.

Twenty million Moderns — and 15m. Frenchmen — live in these three lands and each is simmering at a different level. The French have a saying which runs, "Your Tunisia is a woman; your Algeria is a man; and your Morocco is a soldier." But during this period of history it is the Tunisian who threatens first to touch off trouble.

The man about whom Tunisian discontent coagulates is Habib Bourguiba, the most dynamic character in French African annals since Abd-el-Krim was rooted out of Morocco 25 years ago. Bourguiba and his Neo-Destour Party want to drive the French out of Tunisia, root and branch.

Protecting by Decree

Briefly, their position is that the French arrived in Tunis 70 years ago to establish a protectorate by an international treaty which gave them only the right to protect the Bey of Tunis from foreign aggression. Since then they have made the Bey a puppet figurehead, while Frenchmen run the country from Cabinet down to police post, imposing the laws and taxes and ruling by decree.

French enterprise has made Tunis the most advanced of the Moslem lands of Africa, creating a broad class of native intellectuals, professors and business men. Bourguiba believes these men can run their own country and he wants the French out. His position is enormously strengthened by one great development — the approaching independence of Libya which the United Nations has promised for 1952. Libya, was once an Italian colony and is far more primitive than neighbouring Tunis. It would seem to be politically impossible to keep Tunis bound as a voiceless colony, while back-

ward Libya is freed. Habib Bourguiba claims he has guns, and men ready to use them. When Libya is free he will have a convenient base for military operations — unless the French give way first.

Bourguiba, who leads the best organized party in North Africa, has strong labour union roots and is anti-communist. But he threatens that if he gets no satisfaction from France or the United States, he can get it from the Russians.

The French have recently offered concessions giving the Tunisians a much greater voice in their own affairs. But these concessions are denounced by the French colonialists in Tunisia (a minority of 50,000 out of three million) as subject surrenders and threats of force, and by the Tunisians as trifling reforms that give little of the substance of independence.

Land of Lyautey

The trouble is that the French can take no action in Tunis without complicating the problem of Morocco. For Morocco is also a French protectorate by treaty.

Morocco is dominated by a dead man — the great Marshal Lyautey — one of the authentic men of genius France has produced in this century. Lyautey was the colonizer who finally subdued Morocco to French rule and won Moroccan respect after doing so. Morocco is rich in fisheries, strategic minerals, probably in oil — and the French need it. There is no urgent pressure on the French now to get out, but if the protectorate of Tunis wrings its independence from France, it will be hard to hold the eight million Moroccans. The hill tribes of Morocco still hoard arms.

The French are aided by a great social cleavage in Morocco. The visible, pampered native politicians are city agitators and their excitable followers are city people handier with a knife than the guns it takes to make real trouble. The really tough Moroccans who make the famous soldiers are the Berber hill people who waited with the French for 22 out of the 41 years of the Protectorate. And these are administered by the French Army with a special officer corps—the legacy of Lyautey — who have won the respect of the tribesmen for their courage, understanding, and manliness.

Most of all, at the present moment, the North African states want recognition of their statehood. Every one of their leaders urges again and again that the United States deal with them directly, recognize them (they say vaguely) as they recognize Bao Dai. For the Algerian deputies in Paris, for the Moslem politicians who pass through Paris the white-faced, steel-gated American Embassy on the Place de la Concorde is the strategic eminence which they must mount if they are to press the French to further concession. The French know this, too, and thus arises the sensitivity which makes common discussion of the problem between Frenchmen and Americans almost impossible.

of France is. Nevertheless, the French and Algerians vote in separate "colleges" and each college sends half of Algeria's 30 deputies to the Paris Assembly, and half of the 60 deputies to the local Assembly.

To the friction of race and culture is added the bitterness of poor and rich, worker and employer. The cultivated French are pre-eminent in agriculture and commerce—they are leaders on the land and in the cities.

Like Middle East

These are the principal ingredients of North African politics. But there are many other elements to flavour the stew, common to all three Arab states.

First, there is the achievement of the French, a subject often overlooked by the North Africans who do not know that the French have made their countries the most modern and healthy of any in the colonial world. The French have established desert research stations to make the arid soils of North Africa fruitful again. Their scientists have brought modern medicine to the Arabs; their public health engineers have erased many of the ancient scourges.

But past gifts mean nothing in the world of colonial politics where misery is measured by today's hunger and not yesterday's barbarism. Into the yeast of colonial discontent go many things: the knowledge of their men fighting in Indo-China against other colonial peoples (and the French worry what political ideas these men will bring back in their kits from contact with Asia's Communists). The Arab League also influences the thinking of the Moslem politicians. If all the Middle East, so quiescent, so dry, so feudal, is free — why not North Africa?

U.S. Recognition Wanted

In the great struggle between the power blocs of the world, these states are not yet willing to cut themselves completely asunder from the French, for their learning, engineering and business contacts are with France. They wish to stay with France — but only as India is with Britain. So far, Communism has taken no root in the North African States except in the Algerian labour unions. Algerians are prohibited from having their own labour unions and are forced to join the French CGT — which is Communist dominated.

When and if city agitators and hill fighters are knit together real trouble could explode — Abd-el-Krim, the warrior of the Rif mountains, now an ageing exile in Cairo, still bears a magical name which could excite them to unity if only he could slip back to his home country. Tunis and Morocco are trouble-some enough — but peaceful Algeria, ever since the bloodletting of 1945, has shaped up as the hardest long-range problem. In Algeria, a country four times the size of France itself, live one million Frenchmen and 7.5m. Algerians. Here the French are not only the officials, soldiers and businessmen, but actual tillers of the soil, craftsmen and workers. And they are a minority, who must, as native culture and education rise, accept the native as a political equal and be submerged as a minority when they vote their own government to power.

"Algerian Republic"

This is precisely what the Algerian Nationalist parties want at the present moment — an independent Algerian Republic. The French have been in Algeria for one hundred years, and since the days of the Republic they have considered it native French soil, theoretically governed by its citizens as any other part

ATOMIC PEACE OF MIND

Robert Lewis, formerly a bombardier in the United States Air Force, pressed the button that released the first atom bomb over Hiroshima that resulted in 80,000 people being killed. A Canadian Catholic newspaper reports that Lewis has entered a monastery because he has "lost his inner peace."

The paper asks: "How much inner peace is going to be lost in the next war and how many young men will be condemned to blow up whole towns with the hydrogen bomb?"

their fellow prisoners to a prearranged spot. The 'gym class' falls in and hour after hour the camp vaults the horse while underneath, away from the prying eyes of the guards (or 'goons'), the two escapees dig away like moles to complete a tunnel beyond the wire.

Nothing mawkish here. Nothing heroic. Just determined men trying to achieve the apparently impossible. There are setbacks and hairbreadth escapes from suffocation. Some of the best shots in the film show the work in the tunnel going ahead while up above comes the sound of the thud, thud of the vaulters' feet.

Eventually they escape. And from here on the film slows down a little although there are some superb bits of minor character acting. An excellent film in which Leo Genn adds to his already well established reputation.

To the Point

For Americans, the next 15 years will be dolorous if not dolorous.

— Senator Robert Taft. Anyone should be happy who is allowed the patience of his wife, the tolerance of his children, and the affection of waiters.

Michael Arlen. Youth is not a time of life. It is a state of mind. You are as young as your faith, as old as your doubt; as young as your self-confidence, as old as your fear; as young as your hope, as old as your despair. Motto on the wall of General MacArthur at his Tokyo Headquarters.

Miss Kyn. Inside and are carried out by

PELTTOURS



Our next Tours:

- TO JERUSALEM
Every Monday (2 or 3 days).
- TO EMEK & GALILEE
Every Wednesday (3 days).
- TO THE NEGEV
Every Monday and Wednesday (1 day).
- TO REHOVOTH
and other Southern Colonies every Monday and Thursday (afternoon).
- SIGHTSEEING
in the main cities.

Bookings through Peltours offices:
Tel Aviv: 28 Ahad Haam St. Tel. 4385/7.
Jerusalem: 82 King's Way, Tel. 4561/2.
Rehovot: Herzl Street, Tel. 225.

DEPARTURES OF AIRPLANES FROM LYDDA AIRPORT

DATE	AIRLINE	DESTINATION
Sunday, August 13	S.A.S.	Rome, Zurich, Frankfurt, Copenhagen, Stockholm.
	P.A.L.	Rome, Madrid, London.
	EL AL	Nicosia, Athens, Rome, London.
	Cyprus Airways	Alghero, Rome, Geneva, Paris.
	T.W.A.	Johannesburg.
Monday, August 14	UNIVERSAL AIR FRANCE	Paris, London, New York.
Tuesday, August 15	SADENA	Brussels, London, New York.
	K.L.M.	Amsterdam, London, New York.
	T.W.A.	Albany, Rome, Geneva, Paris, New York.
Wednesday, August 16	EL AL	Vienna.
	SWISSAIR	Athens, Geneva, Zurich.
	L.A.S.	Rome.
	K.L.M.	Karachi, Calcutta, Bangkok.
	S.A.S.	Johannesburg.
	EL AL	Rome, Paris.
Thursday, August 17	Cyprus Airways	Nicosia, Ankara, Istanbul.
	EL AL	Athens, Rome, London.
	B.O.A.C.	Rome, London, New York.
	K.L.M.	Rome, Munich, Amsterdam.
	P.A.L.	Karachi, Calcutta, Manila.
	AIR FRANCE	Paris, London, New York.
	T.W.A.	Rome, Geneva, Paris, New York, Philadelphia.
Friday, August 18	S.A.S.	Istanbul, Munich, Vienna, Copenhagen, Stockholm.
	L.A.S.	Rome.
	Cyprus Airways	Nicosia, Athens, Rome, London.
Saturday, August 19	EL AL	Rome, Zurich.

DEPARTURES OF SHIPS FROM HAIFA PORT
a.s. "KEDMAH" sailing August 16 to Marseilles
a.s. "LAGUARDIA" sailing August 18 to Piraeus, Naples, Palermo, Gibraltar, New York
a.s. "CAMPIODOLIO" sailing August 18 to Larancia, Izmir, Piraeus, Bari, Venice, Trieste
(The above is subject to alteration without notice)

COMPILED BY

PELTTOURS

TEL AVIV - JERUSALEM - HAIFA - REHOVOTH - NEW YORK - LONDON - PARIS
MARSEILLES - BRUSSELS - VIENNA - ROME - JOHANNESBURG - CAPE TOWN

Time on my Hands...

ASHFORD, KENT. — MR. Ilya Ehrenburg is here, along with others, to urge the British public to sign the Peace Petition.

In Trafalgar Square, while thousands of the faithful cheered the speech which was read out for him from the rostrum by another of the faithful, he looked forlorn, lost, and a little unhappy.

At a press conference later in the week he told newspapermen through an interpreter that their attitude put him on edge and made him nervous. Someone asked if such a meeting, with its invitation to free comment would be possible in his native Russia? Once again he repeated that the newspapermen and their questionings made him feel on edge.

The monster meeting in Trafalgar Square, widely (and expensively) publicized on hoardings and in the newspapers, was far from inspiring. It rained. The speeches followed the old familiar pattern naming America as the aggressor in Korea and demanding a hands-off policy. Nothing new. Ehrenburg raised a cheer from the multitude by warning Britain not to become a 49th state.

Someone at the back threw a few pamphlets denouncing Communism. Someone else threw a smoke bomb and I saw three men come to blows. Then the rains came and everybody rushed for shelter. There were 830,000 signatures on the petition by Sunday afternoon. Signature

sheets have been circulated through schools. This has started the inevitable inquiry into one or two people who probably be fired from various schools for aiding and abetting. It is now alleged that a proportion of the names are fictitious, including more than one signed "R.E.D. Dean" which is supposed to stand for the Dean of Canterbury. This cleric has been standing remarkably aloof from politics for a whole week but he sprang into the headlines over the weekend by taking off one of his episcopal gaiters in a cinema and absent-mindedly walking home without it. They found it next morning. Someone had cut off four buttons. Sabotage is suspected.

Belloc

LILLAIRE Belloc, that grand old man of letters, is 80 and George Bernard Shaw is 94. Both sent each other birthday greetings. Both celebrated their respective birthdays quietly although in different ways. Belloc is a self-confessed lover of good beer. Mr. Shaw has probably never drunk a glass of the stuff in his life.

Hilaire Belloc lives quietly these days in a small Sussex village. His home was once the village shop and the shelves which once held household goods now hold his favourite books. Belloc has lived with gusto. He has written over a hundred books — travel, essays, history and much enchanting light verse. He has never been slow to espouse an unpopular cause

when he had thought it all out. He was against the Boer War and suffered for it. He was against Dreyfus when all England was for him, and it would be interesting to know whether he still thinks the same about that affair as he did then.

Since the war he has written very little and will probably never write again. He probably feels he has written enough, and that his output to date assures him of a degree of immortality. At least he hopes so. He once summed it up in the famous lines:

When I am dead,
I hope it may be said —
'His sins were scarlet' —
But his books were read.

Wooden Horse

ONE of the best films of this uneasy year is an escape epic called "The Wooden Horse." It is a British film taken from the book of that name by Eric Williams. The locale is a prisoner-of-war camp in Germany and it is a true story of how two R.A.F. officers planned their escape by taking advantage of their classical education. Arguing over ways and means of getting away from the camp they decide eventually, that if the Greeks could use a horse to get into Troy then they could use some kind of horse to get out. The horse is of course a wooden vaulting horse (similar to those found in any gymnasium). They built it with enough room to hold two men. Each morning two prisoners hide inside and are carried out by

GOING ABROAD



Overseas, my boy, overseas — think of the food

FOREIGN CURRENCY — FOR THAT!

Sponsored by Lieber Company Ltd. Factory of Cocoa, Chocolate & Sweets

GREAT OLD MAN OF AMERICAN ARCHITECTURE

FRANK LLOYD WRIGHT

THIS other day, an elderly American was addressing the students of the Architectural Association's School in London. He told them not to worry about the sort of prizes he was conferring, even denied that the practice of architecture should be considered a profession: he asserted that this art had been going down-hill for the past 400 years, until today no one knew a good building from a bad one; and, after saying much else, he suddenly ended by saying: "This can't go on for ever" and sat down, amid stentorian applause.

The speaker was Frank Lloyd Wright, now aged 81, the great Frank Lloyd Wright, who, among architects in being known throughout the world. Yet although Wright has been regarded as a prophet by successive generations for more than 60 years, it is only now, as an octogenarian, that he is receiving formal recognition. In his own country — where he has found patrons to commission 300 original buildings, and much public misunderstanding — the American Institute of Architects did not award him their annual gold medal until this year. And the first comprehensive exhibition of his work will not be held till next year, at the Strouss Palace in Florence.

Rebellious Genius
Frank Lloyd Wright is undoubtedly something of a genius — a spirited, rebellious soul, whose generous idealism and vision have not been dimmed by maturity. As a prophet he is just coming into his own. He has spent many years, and covered many printed pages, warning America and the world against mass thinking and mass feeling, against the enslavement of the individual by the aspect of modern life that he calls "masonry."

His philosophy — like that of Walt Whitman — is based on reverence for Nature, and being true to the nobility that every man has within himself. In terms of his architecture, this has meant a denial of all academic teachings, a contempt for acquired and formalized "taste," and a refusal to make a god of science. His theme has always been that architecture should be "organic" — his favourite adjective; his methods have always been guided by a respect for "the nature of materials" — his favourite phrase.

By organic, Mr. Wright has meant architecture that fits the land beneath and about it, in contrast to an architect-

ture imposed upon its surroundings. He has, for instance, deliberately built houses of concrete, steel, and glass upon uneven ground, modelling them to its shape, and he has always avoided emphasizing the frontier between house and garden.

Outwitting Earthquakes
Perhaps his most spectacular functional success in attaining the "organic" was achieved in Tokyo, where he



built the vast Imperial Hotel in 1916 with a foundation designed to move with any earthquake that might occur. "Why fight the quake? Why not sympathize with it and outwit it?" In the Tokyo earthquake of 1923, his building was almost alone in remaining erect.

When he crosses the Atlantic, he loses no opportunity to decry what he calls "the renaissance architecture that all Europe is stiff with," but his particular tragedy is that America is stiff with it too. He has never ceased protesting against the onward march of an adaptation of revived styles to new technical attainments. For half a century America would not listen. It labelled him a crank and an impractical dreamer.

Impact of Refugees
WHEN Frank Lloyd Wright was already past 63 something happened to make him more publicly acceptable — something that he did not entirely like. For decades he had held out in his native Wisconsin, running a "Fellowship" or patriarchal school, and erecting strange buildings wherever a patron would give him a free hand. Then, suddenly, he was joined in America by the most advanced architects of Europe — the makers of the "Bauhaus" tradition of Weimar Germany, now turned into refugees by Hitler.

An "Observer" Profile

Their impact on America was considerable, coming as they did with a sophisticated and self-confident style that had already attained maturity. Soon, the smooth, white rectangles and curves of their concrete were seen on American soil, and it is in part due to their influence that skyscrapers of the last decade no longer look like elongated cathedrals or nightmarish mosques. And the change in fashion brought Frank Lloyd Wright into more favourable, less controversial prominence.

The public could see little difference between his style and that of the "Bauhaus" architects. But to Wright there was an all-important difference. The modern style of Europe deliberately proclaimed the supremacy of the machine, of technical attainments, of Science. It deliberately dehumanized or, at least, de-personalized architecture. And it therefore provided precisely by the right style for a skyscraper. Indeed, small buildings in that style had always looked rather like dwarf skyscrapers. At their best, in the airy edifices of Le Corbusier, so lightly poised on the ground that they seemed about to take off, their poetry had been that of the aeroplane.

Wright, born in the country that is *par excellence* the country of the machine, had never been impressed by this kind of poetry. Nature, he always insisted, was the only true source of poetry. And he had never approved of

skyscrapers ("concentration of population is murder, whether in peace-time or war.") His buildings equalled those of the European "moderns" in boldness and cleanliness of modelling, but they proclaimed their affinity to the earth by their long horizontal lines, and their friendliness to man by their shade-giving roofs.

Natural Planning
THUS, his attainment of some public approval in the thirties (when he was in his sixties) seemed to him a sorry misunderstanding. But the story does not end there. Since that time, modern architecture has moved on — and it has taken a turn in the direction that Wright has always indicated as the right one. In the last few years, modern architecture has become less abstract and discovered the need of the very qualities Wright has always championed — naturalness, a sympathetic relationship to landscape, a sense of the quality of materials. Modern architecture has had to discover for itself things that Wright knew by instinct all along.

Thus, this old man, the grandson of a wheat farmer, has lived to see buildings erected in 1950 that some would resemble in spirit those he was designing in the 1890s. But being a proud, even vain and self-loving, old rebel, he will not much enjoy this implied compliment. For him, the only true pleasure will always be the doing of his own work. And, of course, as an artist, he is perfectly right.

ON THE AIR NEXT WEEK

By ETHEREAL

YOHANAN Boehm, a member of the wind section of the Kol Israel Orchestra, will conduct the orchestra in a special all-Bethoven concert to include the "Prometheus" overture and the Fifth Piano Concerto.

The concert will be broadcast on Sunday at 8.45 p.m. Dr. J. Shaanan will present a 30-minute programme on Balzac, including readings from his works, on Wednesday at 9.45 p.m.

"The Red Gloves"
Perhaps the most famous of Jean Paul Sartre's plays, "The Red Gloves," has roused a wave of discussion in Europe and the U.S. It deals in highly dramatic dialogue with the assassination of Hoederer, the Communist leader of a fictitious country, by his secretary, young and idealistic, and his wife, who is in love with the leader. The play has a most forceful portrayal of Hoederer. A radio adaptation of "The Red Gloves," produced by Abraham Ninio, will be presented on Monday at 9.15 p.m.

Yugoslav Singers
Guest singers from the Opera Houses of Belgrade and Zagreb will take part in a 65-minute operatic programme conducted by J. Shaanan.

BRIDGE
There are still players who will double a slam on what they consider an excellent chance for a penalty. More often than not this leads to their undoing by the gratuitous information given.

DOUBLE TROUBLE
Poor East was endplayed. He had no more diamonds and had to bring the ten of hearts; but declarer pounced on this with the knave, and the lead of the seven helped to establish the sixth club trick.

CROSSWORD PUZZLE
ACROSS. — 1. A letter to father from a writer. 4. The first thing you may see each day. 6. He has a little money. 10. A watch dial. 14. A watch dial. 16. A watch dial. 17. A watch dial. 18. A watch dial. 19. A watch dial. 20. A watch dial. 21. A watch dial. 22. A watch dial. 23. A watch dial. 24. A watch dial. 25. A watch dial. 26. A watch dial. 27. A watch dial. 28. A watch dial. 29. A watch dial. 30. A watch dial. 31. A watch dial. 32. A watch dial. 33. A watch dial. 34. A watch dial. 35. A watch dial. 36. A watch dial. 37. A watch dial. 38. A watch dial. 39. A watch dial. 40. A watch dial. 41. A watch dial. 42. A watch dial. 43. A watch dial. 44. A watch dial. 45. A watch dial. 46. A watch dial. 47. A watch dial. 48. A watch dial. 49. A watch dial. 50. A watch dial. 51. A watch dial. 52. A watch dial. 53. A watch dial. 54. A watch dial. 55. A watch dial. 56. A watch dial. 57. A watch dial. 58. A watch dial. 59. A watch dial. 60. A watch dial. 61. A watch dial. 62. A watch dial. 63. A watch dial. 64. A watch dial. 65. A watch dial. 66. A watch dial. 67. A watch dial. 68. A watch dial. 69. A watch dial. 70. A watch dial. 71. A watch dial. 72. A watch dial. 73. A watch dial. 74. A watch dial. 75. A watch dial. 76. A watch dial. 77. A watch dial. 78. A watch dial. 79. A watch dial. 80. A watch dial. 81. A watch dial. 82. A watch dial. 83. A watch dial. 84. A watch dial. 85. A watch dial. 86. A watch dial. 87. A watch dial. 88. A watch dial. 89. A watch dial. 90. A watch dial. 91. A watch dial. 92. A watch dial. 93. A watch dial. 94. A watch dial. 95. A watch dial. 96. A watch dial. 97. A watch dial. 98. A watch dial. 99. A watch dial. 100. A watch dial.

TOURNAMENT RESULTS
Buchwald Theme Tournament (I.P.A.): The award of the tournament was announced by the I.P.A. in January 1948 and re-announced by the I.P.A. in January 1949. The following countries were represented: Brazil, England, Greece, Holland, Israel, Italy, Norway, Poland, Sweden, U.S.A. and Yugoslavia. There were 18 entries by 18 competitors. First prize went to Dr. J. Shaanan, Yugoslavia. (White, 4-0; Black, 4-0; Total, 8-0). Second prize went to Dr. J. Shaanan, Yugoslavia. (White, 3-1; Black, 3-1; Total, 6-2). Third prize went to Dr. J. Shaanan, Yugoslavia. (White, 2-2; Black, 2-2; Total, 4-4). Fourth prize went to Dr. J. Shaanan, Yugoslavia. (White, 1-3; Black, 1-3; Total, 2-6). Fifth prize went to Dr. J. Shaanan, Yugoslavia. (White, 0-4; Black, 0-4; Total, 0-8). Sixth prize went to Dr. J. Shaanan, Yugoslavia. (White, 0-5; Black, 0-5; Total, 0-10). Seventh prize went to Dr. J. Shaanan, Yugoslavia. (White, 0-6; Black, 0-6; Total, 0-12). Eighth prize went to Dr. J. Shaanan, Yugoslavia. (White, 0-7; Black, 0-7; Total, 0-14). Ninth prize went to Dr. J. Shaanan, Yugoslavia. (White, 0-8; Black, 0-8; Total, 0-16). Tenth prize went to Dr. J. Shaanan, Yugoslavia. (White, 0-9; Black, 0-9; Total, 0-18). Eleventh prize went to Dr. J. Shaanan, Yugoslavia. (White, 0-10; Black, 0-10; Total, 0-20). Twelfth prize went to Dr. J. Shaanan, Yugoslavia. (White, 0-11; Black, 0-11; Total, 0-22). Thirteenth prize went to Dr. J. Shaanan, Yugoslavia. (White, 0-12; Black, 0-12; Total, 0-24). Fourteenth prize went to Dr. J. Shaanan, Yugoslavia. (White, 0-13; Black, 0-13; Total, 0-26). Fifteenth prize went to Dr. J. Shaanan, Yugoslavia. (White, 0-14; Black, 0-14; Total, 0-28). Sixteenth prize went to Dr. J. Shaanan, Yugoslavia. (White, 0-15; Black, 0-15; Total, 0-30). Seventeenth prize went to Dr. J. Shaanan, Yugoslavia. (White, 0-16; Black, 0-16; Total, 0-32). Eighteenth prize went to Dr. J. Shaanan, Yugoslavia. (White, 0-17; Black, 0-17; Total, 0-34). Nineteenth prize went to Dr. J. Shaanan, Yugoslavia. (White, 0-18; Black, 0-18; Total, 0-36). Twentieth prize went to Dr. J. Shaanan, Yugoslavia. (White, 0-19; Black, 0-19; Total, 0-38). Twenty-first prize went to Dr. J. Shaanan, Yugoslavia. (White, 0-20; Black, 0-20; Total, 0-40). Twenty-second prize went to Dr. J. Shaanan, Yugoslavia. (White, 0-21; Black, 0-21; Total, 0-42). Twenty-third prize went to Dr. J. Shaanan, Yugoslavia. (White, 0-22; Black, 0-22; Total, 0-44). Twenty-fourth prize went to Dr. J. Shaanan, Yugoslavia. (White, 0-23; Black, 0-23; Total, 0-46). Twenty-fifth prize went to Dr. J. Shaanan, Yugoslavia. (White, 0-24; Black, 0-24; Total, 0-48). Twenty-sixth prize went to Dr. J. Shaanan, Yugoslavia. (White, 0-25; Black, 0-25; Total, 0-50). Twenty-seventh prize went to Dr. J. Shaanan, Yugoslavia. (White, 0-26; Black, 0-26; Total, 0-52). Twenty-eighth prize went to Dr. J. Shaanan, Yugoslavia. (White, 0-27; Black, 0-27; Total, 0-54). Twenty-ninth prize went to Dr. J. Shaanan, Yugoslavia. (White, 0-28; Black, 0-28; Total, 0-56). Thirtieth prize went to Dr. J. Shaanan, Yugoslavia. (White, 0-29; Black, 0-29; Total, 0-58). Thirty-first prize went to Dr. J. Shaanan, Yugoslavia. (White, 0-30; Black, 0-30; Total, 0-60). Thirty-second prize went to Dr. J. Shaanan, Yugoslavia. (White, 0-31; Black, 0-31; Total, 0-62). Thirty-third prize went to Dr. J. Shaanan, Yugoslavia. (White, 0-32; Black, 0-32; Total, 0-64). Thirty-fourth prize went to Dr. J. Shaanan, Yugoslavia. (White, 0-33; Black, 0-33; Total, 0-66). Thirty-fifth prize went to Dr. J. Shaanan, Yugoslavia. (White, 0-34; Black, 0-34; Total, 0-68). Thirty-sixth prize went to Dr. J. Shaanan, Yugoslavia. (White, 0-35; Black, 0-35; Total, 0-70). Thirty-seventh prize went to Dr. J. Shaanan, Yugoslavia. (White, 0-36; Black, 0-36; Total, 0-72). Thirty-eighth prize went to Dr. J. Shaanan, Yugoslavia. (White, 0-37; Black, 0-37; Total, 0-74). Thirty-ninth prize went to Dr. J. Shaanan, Yugoslavia. (White, 0-38; Black, 0-38; Total, 0-76). Fortieth prize went to Dr. J. Shaanan, Yugoslavia. (White, 0-39; Black, 0-39; Total, 0-78). Forty-first prize went to Dr. J. Shaanan, Yugoslavia. (White, 0-40; Black, 0-40; Total, 0-80). Forty-second prize went to Dr. J. Shaanan, Yugoslavia. (White, 0-41; Black, 0-41; Total, 0-82). Forty-third prize went to Dr. J. Shaanan, Yugoslavia. (White, 0-42; Black, 0-42; Total, 0-84). Forty-fourth prize went to Dr. J. Shaanan, Yugoslavia. (White, 0-43; Black, 0-43; Total, 0-86). Forty-fifth prize went to Dr. J. Shaanan, Yugoslavia. (White, 0-44; Black, 0-44; Total, 0-88). Forty-sixth prize went to Dr. J. Shaanan, Yugoslavia. (White, 0-45; Black, 0-45; Total, 0-90). Forty-seventh prize went to Dr. J. Shaanan, Yugoslavia. (White, 0-46; Black, 0-46; Total, 0-92). Forty-eighth prize went to Dr. J. Shaanan, Yugoslavia. (White, 0-47; Black, 0-47; Total, 0-94). Forty-ninth prize went to Dr. J. Shaanan, Yugoslavia. (White, 0-48; Black, 0-48; Total, 0-96). Fiftieth prize went to Dr. J. Shaanan, Yugoslavia. (White, 0-49; Black, 0-49; Total, 0-98). Fifty-first prize went to Dr. J. Shaanan, Yugoslavia. (White, 0-50; Black, 0-50; Total, 1-00). Fifty-second prize went to Dr. J. Shaanan, Yugoslavia. (White, 0-51; Black, 0-51; Total, 1-02). Fifty-third prize went to Dr. J. Shaanan, Yugoslavia. (White, 0-52; Black, 0-52; Total, 1-04). Fifty-fourth prize went to Dr. J. Shaanan, Yugoslavia. (White, 0-53; Black, 0-53; Total, 1-06). Fifty-fifth prize went to Dr. J. Shaanan, Yugoslavia. (White, 0-54; Black, 0-54; Total, 1-08). Fifty-sixth prize went to Dr. J. Shaanan, Yugoslavia. (White, 0-55; Black, 0-55; Total, 1-10). Fifty-seventh prize went to Dr. J. Shaanan, Yugoslavia. (White, 0-56; Black, 0-56; Total, 1-12). Fifty-eighth prize went to Dr. J. Shaanan, Yugoslavia. (White, 0-57; Black, 0-57; Total, 1-14). Fifty-ninth prize went to Dr. J. Shaanan, Yugoslavia. (White, 0-58; Black, 0-58; Total, 1-16). Sixtieth prize went to Dr. J. Shaanan, Yugoslavia. (White, 0-59; Black, 0-59; Total, 1-18). Sixty-first prize went to Dr. J. Shaanan, Yugoslavia. (White, 0-60; Black, 0-60; Total, 1-20). Sixty-second prize went to Dr. J. Shaanan, Yugoslavia. (White, 0-61; Black, 0-61; Total, 1-22). Sixty-third prize went to Dr. J. Shaanan, Yugoslavia. (White, 0-62; Black, 0-62; Total, 1-24). Sixty-fourth prize went to Dr. J. Shaanan, Yugoslavia. (White, 0-63; Black, 0-63; Total, 1-26). Sixty-fifth prize went to Dr. J. Shaanan, Yugoslavia. (White, 0-64; Black, 0-64; Total, 1-28). Sixty-sixth prize went to Dr. J. Shaanan, Yugoslavia. (White, 0-65; Black, 0-65; Total, 1-30). Sixty-seventh prize went to Dr. J. Shaanan, Yugoslavia. (White, 0-66; Black, 0-66; Total, 1-32). Sixty-eighth prize went to Dr. J. Shaanan, Yugoslavia. (White, 0-67; Black, 0-67; Total, 1-34). Sixty-ninth prize went to Dr. J. Shaanan, Yugoslavia. (White, 0-68; Black, 0-68; Total, 1-36). Seventieth prize went to Dr. J. Shaanan, Yugoslavia. (White, 0-69; Black, 0-69; Total, 1-38). Seventy-first prize went to Dr. J. Shaanan, Yugoslavia. (White, 0-70; Black, 0-70; Total, 1-40). Seventy-second prize went to Dr. J. Shaanan, Yugoslavia. (White, 0-71; Black, 0-71; Total, 1-42). Seventy-third prize went to Dr. J. Shaanan, Yugoslavia. (White, 0-72; Black, 0-72; Total, 1-44). Seventy-fourth prize went to Dr. J. Shaanan, Yugoslavia. (White, 0-73; Black, 0-73; Total, 1-46). Seventy-fifth prize went to Dr. J. Shaanan, Yugoslavia. (White, 0-74; Black, 0-74; Total, 1-48). Seventy-sixth prize went to Dr. J. Shaanan, Yugoslavia. (White, 0-75; Black, 0-75; Total, 1-50). Seventy-seventh prize went to Dr. J. Shaanan, Yugoslavia. (White, 0-76; Black, 0-76; Total, 1-52). Seventy-eighth prize went to Dr. J. Shaanan, Yugoslavia. (White, 0-77; Black, 0-77; Total, 1-54). Seventy-ninth prize went to Dr. J. Shaanan, Yugoslavia. (White, 0-78; Black, 0-78; Total, 1-56). Eightieth prize went to Dr. J. Shaanan, Yugoslavia. (White, 0-79; Black, 0-79; Total, 1-58). Eighty-first prize went to Dr. J. Shaanan, Yugoslavia. (White, 0-80; Black, 0-80; Total, 1-60). Eighty-second prize went to Dr. J. Shaanan, Yugoslavia. (White, 0-81; Black, 0-81; Total, 1-62). Eighty-third prize went to Dr. J. Shaanan, Yugoslavia. (White, 0-82; Black, 0-82; Total, 1-64). Eighty-fourth prize went to Dr. J. Shaanan, Yugoslavia. (White, 0-83; Black, 0-83; Total, 1-66). Eighty-fifth prize went to Dr. J. Shaanan, Yugoslavia. (White, 0-84; Black, 0-84; Total, 1-68). Eighty-sixth prize went to Dr. J. Shaanan, Yugoslavia. (White, 0-85; Black, 0-85; Total, 1-70). Eighty-seventh prize went to Dr. J. Shaanan, Yugoslavia. (White, 0-86; Black, 0-86; Total, 1-72). Eighty-eighth prize went to Dr. J. Shaanan, Yugoslavia. (White, 0-87; Black, 0-87; Total, 1-74). Eighty-ninth prize went to Dr. J. Shaanan, Yugoslavia. (White, 0-88; Black, 0-88; Total, 1-76). Ninetieth prize went to Dr. J. Shaanan, Yugoslavia. (White, 0-89; Black, 0-89; Total, 1-78). Ninety-first prize went to Dr. J. Shaanan, Yugoslavia. (White, 0-90; Black, 0-90; Total, 1-80). Ninety-second prize went to Dr. J. Shaanan, Yugoslavia. (White, 0-91; Black, 0-91; Total, 1-82). Ninety-third prize went to Dr. J. Shaanan, Yugoslavia. (White, 0-92; Black, 0-92; Total, 1-84). Ninety-fourth prize went to Dr. J. Shaanan, Yugoslavia. (White, 0-93; Black, 0-93; Total, 1-86). Ninety-fifth prize went to Dr. J. Shaanan, Yugoslavia. (White, 0-94; Black, 0-94; Total, 1-88). Ninety-sixth prize went to Dr. J. Shaanan, Yugoslavia. (White, 0-95; Black, 0-95; Total, 1-90). Ninety-seventh prize went to Dr. J. Shaanan, Yugoslavia. (White, 0-96; Black, 0-96; Total, 1-92). Ninety-eighth prize went to Dr. J. Shaanan, Yugoslavia. (White, 0-97; Black, 0-97; Total, 1-94). Ninety-ninth prize went to Dr. J. Shaanan, Yugoslavia. (White, 0-98; Black, 0-98; Total, 1-96). One hundred prize went to Dr. J. Shaanan, Yugoslavia. (White, 0-99; Black, 0-99; Total, 1-98). One hundred and first prize went to Dr. J. Shaanan, Yugoslavia. (White, 1-00; Black, 1-00; Total, 2-00). One hundred and second prize went to Dr. J. Shaanan, Yugoslavia. (White, 1-01; Black, 1-01; Total, 2-02). One hundred and third prize went to Dr. J. Shaanan, Yugoslavia. (White, 1-02; Black, 1-02; Total, 2-04). One hundred and fourth prize went to Dr. J. Shaanan, Yugoslavia. (White, 1-03; Black, 1-03; Total, 2-06). One hundred and fifth prize went to Dr. J. Shaanan, Yugoslavia. (White, 1-04; Black, 1-04; Total, 2-08). One hundred and sixth prize went to Dr. J. Shaanan, Yugoslavia. (White, 1-05; Black, 1-05; Total, 2-10). One hundred and seventh prize went to Dr. J. Shaanan, Yugoslavia. (White, 1-06; Black, 1-06; Total, 2-12). One hundred and eighth prize went to Dr. J. Shaanan, Yugoslavia. (White, 1-07; Black, 1-07; Total, 2-14). One hundred and ninth prize went to Dr. J. Shaanan, Yugoslavia. (White, 1-08; Black, 1-08; Total, 2-16). One hundred and tenth prize went to Dr. J. Shaanan, Yugoslavia. (White, 1-09; Black, 1-09; Total, 2-18). One hundred and eleventh prize went to Dr. J. Shaanan, Yugoslavia. (White, 1-10; Black, 1-10; Total, 2-20). One hundred and twelfth prize went to Dr. J. Shaanan, Yugoslavia. (White, 1-11; Black, 1-11; Total, 2-22). One hundred and thirteenth prize went to Dr. J. Shaanan, Yugoslavia. (White, 1-12; Black, 1-12; Total, 2-24). One hundred and fourteenth prize went to Dr. J. Shaanan, Yugoslavia. (White, 1-13; Black, 1-13; Total, 2-26). One hundred and fifteenth prize went to Dr. J. Shaanan, Yugoslavia. (White, 1-14; Black, 1-14; Total, 2-28). One hundred and sixteenth prize went to Dr. J. Shaanan, Yugoslavia. (White, 1-15; Black, 1-15; Total, 2-30). One hundred and seventeenth prize went to Dr. J. Shaanan, Yugoslavia. (White, 1-16; Black, 1-16; Total, 2-32). One hundred and eighteenth prize went to Dr. J. Shaanan, Yugoslavia. (White, 1-17; Black, 1-17; Total, 2-34). One hundred and nineteenth prize went to Dr. J. Shaanan, Yugoslavia. (White, 1-18; Black, 1-18; Total, 2-36). One hundred and twentieth prize went to Dr. J. Shaanan, Yugoslavia. (White, 1-19; Black, 1-19; Total, 2-38). One hundred and twenty-first prize went to Dr. J. Shaanan, Yugoslavia. (White, 1-20; Black, 1-20; Total, 2-40). One hundred and twenty-second prize went to Dr. J. Shaanan, Yugoslavia. (White, 1-21; Black, 1-21; Total, 2-42). One hundred and twenty-third prize went to Dr. J. Shaanan, Yugoslavia. (White, 1-22; Black, 1-22; Total, 2-44). One hundred and twenty-fourth prize went to Dr. J. Shaanan, Yugoslavia. (White, 1-23; Black, 1-23; Total, 2-46). One hundred and twenty-fifth prize went to Dr. J. Shaanan, Yugoslavia. (White, 1-24; Black, 1-24; Total, 2-48). One hundred and twenty-sixth prize went to Dr. J. Shaanan, Yugoslavia. (White, 1-25; Black, 1-25; Total, 2-50). One hundred and twenty-seventh prize went to Dr. J. Shaanan, Yugoslavia. (White, 1-26; Black, 1-26; Total, 2-52). One hundred and twenty-eighth prize went to Dr. J. Shaanan, Yugoslavia. (White, 1-27; Black, 1-27; Total, 2-54). One hundred and twenty-ninth prize went to Dr. J. Shaanan, Yugoslavia. (White, 1-28; Black, 1-28; Total, 2-56). One hundred and thirtieth prize went to Dr. J. Shaanan, Yugoslavia. (White, 1-29; Black, 1-29; Total, 2-58). One hundred and thirty-first prize went to Dr. J. Shaanan, Yugoslavia. (White, 1-30; Black, 1-30; Total, 2-60). One hundred and thirty-second prize went to Dr. J. Shaanan, Yugoslavia. (White, 1-31; Black, 1-31; Total, 2-62). One hundred and thirty-third prize went to Dr. J. Shaanan, Yugoslavia. (White, 1-32; Black, 1-32; Total, 2-64). One hundred and thirty-fourth prize went to Dr. J. Shaanan, Yugoslavia. (White, 1-33; Black, 1-33; Total, 2-66). One hundred and thirty-fifth prize went to Dr. J. Shaanan, Yugoslavia. (White, 1-34; Black, 1-34; Total, 2-68). One hundred and thirty-sixth prize went to Dr. J. Shaanan, Yugoslavia. (White, 1-35; Black, 1-35; Total, 2-70). One hundred and thirty-seventh prize went to Dr. J. Shaanan, Yugoslavia. (White, 1-36; Black, 1-36; Total, 2-72). One hundred and thirty-eighth prize went to Dr. J. Shaanan, Yugoslavia. (White, 1-37; Black, 1-37; Total, 2-74). One hundred and thirty-ninth prize went to Dr. J. Shaanan, Yugoslavia. (White, 1-38; Black, 1-38; Total, 2-76). One hundred and fortieth prize went to Dr. J. Shaanan, Yugoslavia. (White, 1-39; Black, 1-39; Total, 2-78). One hundred and forty-first prize went to Dr. J. Shaanan, Yugoslavia. (White, 1-40; Black, 1-40; Total, 2-80). One hundred and forty-second prize went to Dr. J. Shaanan, Yugoslavia. (White, 1-41; Black, 1-41; Total, 2-82). One hundred and forty-third prize went to Dr. J. Shaanan, Yugoslavia. (White, 1-42; Black, 1-42; Total, 2-84). One hundred and forty-fourth prize went to Dr. J. Shaanan, Yugoslavia. (White, 1-43; Black, 1-43; Total, 2-86). One hundred and forty-fifth prize went to Dr. J. Shaanan, Yugoslavia. (White, 1-44; Black, 1-44; Total, 2-88). One hundred and forty-sixth prize went to Dr. J. Shaanan, Yugoslavia. (White, 1-45; Black, 1-45; Total, 2-90). One hundred and forty-seventh prize went to Dr. J. Shaanan, Yugoslavia. (White, 1-46; Black, 1-46; Total, 2-92). One hundred and forty-eighth prize went to Dr. J. Shaanan, Yugoslavia. (White, 1-47; Black, 1-47; Total, 2-94). One hundred and forty-ninth prize went to Dr. J. Shaanan, Yugoslavia. (White, 1-48; Black, 1-48; Total, 2-96). One hundred and fiftieth prize went to Dr. J. Shaanan, Yugoslavia. (White, 1-49; Black, 1-49; Total, 2-98). One hundred and fifty-first prize went to Dr. J. Shaanan, Yugoslavia. (White, 1-50; Black, 1-50; Total, 3-00). One hundred and fifty-second prize went to Dr. J. Shaanan, Yugoslavia. (White, 1-51; Black, 1-51; Total, 3-02). One hundred and fifty-third prize went to Dr. J. Shaanan, Yugoslavia. (White, 1-52; Black, 1-52; Total, 3-04). One hundred and fifty-fourth prize went to Dr. J. Shaanan, Yugoslavia. (White, 1-53; Black, 1-53; Total, 3-06). One hundred and fifty-fifth prize went to Dr. J. Shaanan, Yugoslavia. (White, 1-54; Black, 1-54; Total, 3-08). One hundred and fifty-sixth prize went to Dr. J. Shaanan, Yugoslavia. (White, 1-55; Black, 1-55; Total, 3-10). One hundred and fifty-seventh prize went to Dr. J. Shaanan, Yugoslavia. (White, 1-56; Black, 1-56; Total, 3-12). One hundred and fifty-eighth prize went to Dr. J. Shaanan, Yugoslavia. (White, 1-57; Black, 1-57; Total, 3-14). One hundred and fifty-ninth prize went to Dr. J. Shaanan, Yugoslavia. (White, 1-58; Black, 1-58; Total, 3-16). One hundred and sixtieth prize went to Dr. J. Shaanan, Yugoslavia. (White, 1-59; Black, 1-59; Total, 3-18). One hundred and sixty-first prize went to Dr. J. Shaanan, Yugoslavia. (White, 1-60; Black, 1-60; Total, 3-20). One hundred and sixty-second prize went to Dr. J. Shaanan, Yugoslavia. (White, 1-61; Black, 1-61; Total, 3-22). One hundred and sixty-third prize went to Dr. J. Shaanan, Yugoslavia. (White, 1-62; Black, 1-62; Total, 3-24). One hundred and sixty-fourth prize went to Dr. J. Shaanan, Yugoslavia. (White, 1-63; Black, 1-63; Total, 3-26). One hundred and sixty-fifth prize went to Dr. J. Shaanan, Yugoslavia. (White, 1-64; Black, 1-64; Total, 3-28). One hundred and sixty-sixth prize went to Dr. J. Shaanan, Yugoslavia. (White, 1-65; Black, 1-65; Total, 3-30). One hundred and sixty-seventh prize went to Dr. J. Shaanan, Yugoslavia. (White, 1-66; Black, 1-66; Total, 3-32). One hundred and sixty-eighth prize went to Dr. J. Shaanan, Yugoslavia. (White, 1-67; Black, 1-67; Total, 3-34). One hundred and sixty-ninth prize went to Dr. J. Shaanan, Yugoslavia. (White, 1-68; Black, 1-68; Total, 3-36). One hundred and seventieth prize went to Dr. J. Shaanan, Yugoslavia. (White, 1-69; Black, 1-69; Total, 3-38). One hundred and seventy-first prize went to Dr. J. Shaanan, Yugoslavia. (White, 1-70; Black, 1-70; Total, 3-40). One hundred and seventy-second prize went to Dr. J. Shaanan, Yugoslavia. (White, 1-71; Black, 1-71; Total, 3-42). One hundred and seventy-third prize went to Dr. J. Shaanan, Yugoslavia. (White, 1-72; Black, 1-72; Total, 3-44). One hundred and seventy-fourth prize went to Dr. J. Shaanan, Yugoslavia. (White, 1-73; Black, 1-73; Total, 3-46). One hundred and seventy-fifth prize went to Dr. J. Shaanan, Yugoslavia. (White, 1-74; Black, 1-74; Total, 3-48). One hundred and seventy-sixth prize went to Dr. J. Shaanan, Yugoslavia. (White, 1-75; Black, 1-75; Total, 3-50). One hundred and seventy-seventh prize went to Dr. J. Shaanan, Yugoslavia. (White, 1-76; Black, 1-76; Total, 3-52). One hundred and seventy-eighth prize went to Dr. J. Shaanan, Yugoslavia. (White, 1-77; Black, 1-77; Total, 3-54). One hundred and seventy-ninth prize went to Dr. J. Shaanan, Yugoslavia. (White, 1-78; Black, 1-78; Total, 3-56). One hundred and eightieth prize went to Dr. J. Shaanan, Yugoslavia. (White, 1-79; Black, 1-79; Total, 3-58). One hundred and eighty-first prize went to Dr. J. Shaanan, Yugoslavia. (White, 1-80; Black, 1-80; Total, 3-60). One hundred and eighty-second prize went to Dr. J. Shaanan, Yugoslavia. (White, 1-81; Black, 1-81; Total, 3-62). One hundred and eighty-third prize went to Dr. J. Shaanan, Yugoslavia. (White, 1-82; Black, 1-82; Total, 3-64). One hundred and eighty-fourth prize went to Dr. J. Shaanan, Yugoslavia. (White, 1-83; Black, 1-83; Total, 3-66). One hundred and eighty-fifth prize went to Dr. J. Shaanan, Yugoslavia. (White, 1-84; Black, 1-84; Total, 3-68). One hundred and eighty-sixth prize went to Dr. J. Shaanan, Yugoslavia. (White, 1-85; Black, 1-85; Total, 3-70). One hundred and eighty-seventh prize went to Dr. J. Shaanan, Yugoslavia. (White, 1-86; Black, 1-86; Total, 3-72). One hundred and eighty-eighth prize went to Dr. J. Shaanan, Yugoslavia. (White, 1-87; Black, 1-87; Total, 3-74). One hundred and eighty-ninth prize went to Dr. J. Shaanan, Yugoslavia. (White, 1-88; Black, 1-88; Total, 3-76). One hundred and ninetieth prize went to Dr. J. Shaanan, Yugoslavia. (White, 1-89; Black, 1-89; Total, 3-78). One hundred and ninety-first prize went to Dr. J. Shaanan, Yugoslavia. (White, 1-90; Black, 1-90; Total, 3-80). One hundred and ninety-second prize went to Dr. J. Shaanan, Yugoslavia. (White, 1-91; Black, 1-91; Total, 3-82). One hundred and ninety-third prize went to Dr. J. Shaanan, Yugoslavia. (White, 1-92; Black, 1-92; Total, 3-84). One hundred and ninety-fourth prize went to Dr. J. Shaanan, Yugoslavia. (White, 1-93; Black, 1-93; Total, 3-86). One hundred and ninety-fifth prize went to Dr. J. Shaanan, Yugoslavia. (White, 1-94; Black, 1-94; Total, 3-88). One hundred and ninety-sixth prize went to Dr. J. Shaanan, Yugoslavia. (White, 1-95; Black, 1-95; Total, 3-90). One hundred and ninety-seventh prize went to Dr. J. Shaanan, Yugoslavia. (White, 1-96; Black, 1-96; Total, 3-92). One hundred and ninety-eighth prize went to Dr. J. Shaanan, Yugoslavia. (White, 1-97; Black, 1-97; Total, 3-94). One hundred and ninety-ninth prize went to Dr. J. Shaanan, Yugoslavia. (White, 1-98; Black, 1-98; Total, 3-96). Two hundred prize went to Dr. J. Shaanan, Yugoslavia. (White, 1-99; Black, 1-99; Total, 3-98). Two hundred and first prize went to Dr. J. Shaanan, Yugoslavia. (White, 2-00; Black, 2-00; Total, 4-00). Two hundred and second prize went to Dr. J. Shaanan, Yugoslavia. (White, 2-01; Black, 2-01; Total, 4-02). Two hundred and third prize went to Dr. J. Shaanan, Yugoslavia. (White, 2-02; Black, 2-02; Total, 4-04). Two hundred and fourth prize went to Dr. J. Shaanan, Yugoslavia. (White, 2-03; Black, 2-03; Total, 4-06). Two hundred and fifth prize went to Dr. J. Shaanan, Yugoslavia. (White, 2-04; Black, 2-04; Total, 4-08). Two hundred and sixth prize went to Dr. J. Shaanan, Yugoslavia. (White, 2-05; Black, 2-05; Total, 4-10). Two hundred and seventh prize went to Dr. J. Shaanan, Yugoslavia. (White, 2-06; Black, 2-06; Total, 4-12). Two hundred and eighth prize went to Dr. J. Shaanan, Yugoslavia. (White, 2-07; Black, 2-07; Total, 4-14). Two hundred and ninth prize went to Dr. J. Shaanan, Yugoslavia. (White, 2-08; Black, 2-08; Total, 4-16). Two hundred and tenth prize went to Dr. J.

Le Choix de Paris



By Mary Gu-
yon with
sketches by
M. Aeger.
Exclusive to
The Jerusalem
Post.

THE silk suit has made its appearance at tea parties. Some of these models are also made of cotton worsted and appear in shades of blue, especially navy, also in grey, beige, black or yellow tones. All of these warm weather suits have straight skirts, at least in appearance. Walking ease comes from concealed pleats, vents, flares or wrapovers. The jackets are breezy with loose necks and sheer sleeves. Sleeves are elbow length and basques are short.

Ideal for wearing with either slacks or a skirt, the sailor blouse of bright tartan is still favoured this year by women who want something both elegant and comfortable. The big dressmaking houses are presenting them with short sleeves and very wide raglan shoulders. They are worn with foulards instead of collars and buttons at the side. This sort of blouse can be made by even an inexperienced dressmaker.



Use these ideas for home dressmaking and save ration coupons.

Calm Approach to Clothes Rationing

TEL AVIV. — The only people who have not had a minute's peace of mind since clothes rationing was introduced last week seem to be those who have been eating meat seven days a week — black market meat.

Now they are invading the Carmel Market and buying up whatever they can lay their hands on, and at whatever price is demanded. The hawkers are having the time of their lives: instead of saying, this costs so much, they ask for the highest bid.

The majority of the population has remained calm throughout these hectic days of protests and shut-downs, determined to bear with as little grumbling as possible the additional hardships of restricted fashions. Of course, they have not quite figured out yet how to manage with 85 coupons for clothes, but most of them say that for the next few months they have enough clothes, and that surely Dr. Joseph will increase the coupon allowance then, if he is not prepared to do it now.

How to Cope

"If everyone wears patched clothes and clogs in lieu of shoes, it won't really matter," they say, and they refer to Britons during the War who looked down upon dressed-up people, calling them "spivs." It is thought that rationing

By Ruth Calk

will bring back khaki dress in summer which seems to have become less popular during the past few years.

Walters report that during the first two days their customers seemed to talk of no other subject. Since then, other topics have reappeared, and when women discuss this matter, they complain less but exchange ideas of how to cope with the new situation.

Housewives have taken stock of their possessions and many have come to the conclusion that after all, the old frock looks better than they thought it did. The new law, whatever the number of coupons finally to be issued to each individual, will certainly have the effect of seeing that nothing is wasted. It is expected that enterprising merchants will shortly open second-hand children's clothing shops, where mothers can exchange shoes that have become too small. The same could usefully be done with other children's wear too, thus freeing most of the children's coupons for adult requirements.

One woman said that for the first time for many weeks she had been window-shopping with peace of mind, since all the pretty things were out of her reach now. Asked how she will manage with the coupons, she merely said, "like everybody else." Another shopper, however, was

very annoyed. Whenever she was depressed, or in a bad mood, she said, she used to go out and buy herself something. What was she going to do now? There were no books either, and all that was left for free purchase were household goods, electric appliances or cosmetics, none of which interested her.

The insufficiency of shoe coupons is the main worry of all sections of the population. It is also felt that distinction should be made between the woman who works in an office and the one who stays at home all day and can wear any old dress, and again between the person that sits behind a desk all day and the one whose job necessitates wearing down shoe soles, or exposing his clothes to the sun or the rain.

People's Ignorance

The questioning of a large variety of housewives reveals that hardly any of them has more than a notion of the reason for clothes rationing. They know little of the country's economic dilemma, of the millions that must be found to pay for the absorption of immigrants, for they do not read the expert analyses in the press.

What seems to be urgently needed is a popular campaign, through the press, over the radio, by posters, leaflets and lectures, telling the people in simple language why the shortage of raw materials is about to reduce production and why existing production must be devoted to export in the first place. The people must be made to realize and really understand that the reduced cost of living index, brought about through reduced spending will in turn reduce wages and prices and make Israel goods competitive in the world market.

Korea War May Bring World Sugar Shortage

The Korean war has brought a surge in sugar buying which may result in a world sugar shortage, the "Financial Times," London, reported.

"Korea has brought a complete change in the world sugar market," the newspaper said. "A month ago the prospect of carrying over stock in Cuba of at least 750,000 tons overhung the market. Now with stocks rapidly disappearing it is doubtful whether the formal demands of some countries can be fully met. The surge of buying, which has transferred these 750,000 tons of Cuban sugar into distributive channels, has been accompanied by an equally marked advance in prices."

TO ALL MANUFACTURERS

of floor tiles and artificial marble. We take pleasure in announcing that our plant is in operation.

"AYAL" Mineral Grinding Works
Haifa Bay, I.P.C. Rd., P.O.B. Kiriat Haim 12

DOLLS IN THE MAKING

By Nadia Lourie

A recent arrival from Yugoslavia walked into the Tel Aviv WIZO shop one day and put an attractive doll on the table. Always on the look-out for talents, Mrs.

Now Mrs. Heim and Dagmar are training new immigrant women in their Lydda home. Though eager to learn, most of the women are clumsy at first, not being used



Adding to the types of Israel character dolls. Photo by Comeriner

Bamberger, manageress of the shops, suggested that the maker should try producing smaller and cheaper dolls, more suitable to the Israel market.

After some weeks, Mrs. Heim, the newly discovered doll genius, produced a collection of small four-inch-high dolls representing almost every type seen in Israel. Hassidim in fur-trimmed hats, open-necked Halutzim, delicately worked Yemenite women complete with silver beads and daintily embroidered pants, Iraqis in long, gaily-striped gowns, and European peasants in embroidered blouses and gay kerchiefs. The dolls were beautifully executed with much attention to detail. Production was a family concern. Mrs. Heim and her daughter, Dagmar, worked on the dolls' bodies; their faces, arms and legs were made of a secret new mixture invented by husband, Carlo, after several chemical experiments. The process was entrusted to Pietro, his son-in-law, whom he taught to make the mixture and to mould the dolls' faces and limbs. They are unbreakable and have a special matt finish. Each face is moulded and painted by hand and wears an individual expression.

to such detailed and delicate work. Few manage to learn all aspects of the trade and most of them specialize in only one phase of production. Some cut and sew the tiny clothes while others prepare the dolls' bodies, made of wire and rags. Carlo, the engineer, has not finished experimenting. He is constantly trying to improve on his own inventions, and his room is full of fascinating dyes and mixtures and ingenious machinery constructed by himself from spare parts of old sewing machines.

The family enjoys their work. Carlo likes experimenting. Pietro is an intelligent and enthusiastic pupil. Mrs. Heim and Dagmar have been trained in art work and like doing it, and Viviana, the Heims' little daughter, has a wonderful time with all the dolls.

WIZO can be proud of this new project it has sponsored. Launched only three months ago, it already employs about 50 women, and is executing orders from abroad. One order from an American doll manufacturer amounts to 2,000 dolls, for which 1,000 tiny hats are already finished. Machinery to make mass production possible has been ordered from the United States.

Variety and Colour in Cold Drinks

WITH fruit galore, the succulent orange is none-the-less missed. However, Israel can boast of very good bottled citrus juices — orange, grapefruit and lemon — as well as a wonderful assortment of bottled squashes. The newest arrival on the market is the green peppermint squash which gives the versatile housewife no amount of scope in preparing drinks.

Fill a tall glass with crushed ice. Then simultaneously pour in two fruit juices differently coloured, such as raspberry and lemon, or peppermint and lemon — one on each side of the glass. The juices should be of similar viscosity, so don't use a wine and a squash together. You must serve such drinks at once, before the juices have an opportunity of blending.

The squashes in their simplicity — served ice cold of course — make very good drinks. But you can improve them by making ice cubes of the properly diluted squash and water which, when added to your drink, heighten its flavour and appearance. You can garnish these cubes by placing mint leaves or berries in their centre when half frozen. An ordinary lemonade becomes quite an exotic drink with red raspberry ice cubes in it. And if you have mint leaves, or small grapes, freeze them into the cube for another dash of colour. Certain herbs, such as mint, anise fruits such as lemon, have a refreshing colour and aroma. If you like a little daring, grate a fresh young cucumber (with the peel) into a jar of ice-cold lemonade.

Children Love Them
You may have to camouflage the children's milk to make

Weight-Reducing Treatment
Take off extra weight and improve your health by the latest electro-massage method

Removal of hair from face and legs
Derma Institute
12 George Eliot St., Tel Aviv.

NEW IN HAIFA
"BETH-EM"
Convalescent Home for Nursing Mothers and Babies,
UNDER SUPERVISION OF A PEDIATRICIAN
OPENED AT NEVE-SHAANAN
104 HAGALIL STREET. TEL. 3862.

REMOVAL OF SUPERFLUOUS FACE HAIR
by electric treatment
Guaranteed no after-growth
HERMINE
HEILBRUN
13 Beth HaShalom
Lane (near
88 Allenby Rd.)
TEL AVIV.

On and after September 1
guests and convalescents
from operations will be
accepted.
Registration on the premises
or at 17 Marmorek Street.
Tel Aviv. Tel. 4559.
8-11 a.m., 7-8 p.m.

Now is the time to remodel your fur coat.
D. FRIEDMANN
Diplomed furrier
Luz St. opp. Aviv Taxi,
Tel. 5322, Jerusalem.
Top grade workmanship.

PARADISE
IS SUPERIOR

PARADISE
IS SUPERIOR

PARADISE
IS SUPERIOR

PARADISE
IS SUPERIOR

PARADISE
IS SUPERIOR

PARADISE
IS SUPERIOR

PARADISE
IS SUPERIOR

PARADISE
IS SUPERIOR

Fishing in the Sea of Galilee

By Philip Toynbee

AT six in the evening, when the sun was beginning to fall across the lake towards the Galilean hills, we climbed into the lorry outside the kibbutz dining hall, and set off for a night's fishing.

Moshe, Yasser, Dov, Ephraim, and a dozen more — newcomers from Morocco and Singapore, and some old hands (or "saits," except that the water of the lake is as sweet as sugar) from Germany and Austria.

We screamed down the new road with the pride of new possession. We passed a little brown Arab village on the lake-side and a casual smuggler riding down on horseback from the Syrian hills.

At three other kibbutzim we called to collect more fishermen (for our own settlement of Ein Gev belongs to a fishing co-operative which includes three others), and the lorry was soon packed tight. Dov, from Morocco, was singing a gay little, far-away song, while Moshe vigorously competed on his mouth-organ with patriotic Hebrew marching songs.

Nearly all these fishermen, except the charge hands, were young men of 20. No girls for the work, too heavy and the hours too long even for the alarmingly robust, seemingly indefatigable girls of these hot settlements.

Earned Privileges
The fishermen are the licensed eccentrics, the froest and easiest members of these free and easy communities. Because their working hours are from six in the evening until half-past seven the next morning, because they must sleep through the day from eight until four with only two crowded hours of daytime leisure, they are willingly allowed a few privileges.

During the ten days a month of bright moonlight, when fishing is impossible, they are released with a little money to relax and enjoy themselves in Haifa and Tel Aviv. And in Tiberias we stopped to buy (coming from a communal society like a kibbutz the word has an outlandish, almost an improper, sound) a few bottles of beer, a few packets of cigarettes. We whistled politely at the pretty girls of Tiberias as the lorry rocked and bumped through that confused little modern town.

Our destination was Genesara, a fishing community on the western shore of the lake. Here, after we had disposed the gigantic nets on the decks of the three little boats, we lay down indolently to eat a meal of privileged variety, to sing, to talk, to argue with energy but without earnestness on the old, recurring political issue of Mapai-Mapam.

Gorged with the unaccustomed food, I was already feeling sleepy as the sun went down — sleepy, but full of limitless benevolence, deeply infected with the unforced good spirits of my companions. Occasionally I was stirred by the strange sound of high little voices talking the clipped, inaccurate English of the Far East. And there, in the light of the hurricane lamp, were the neat, brown, eastern faces of the young men from Singapore.

Now it was dark, and the six "light-boats" were towed away from the shore by a subdued motorboat. On Kinneret the Arabs still fish as the Galilean apostles fished, but the Jews have imported from Sweden a more efficient, and unlike most innovations, an even more picturesque method. These light-boats are anchored in places where the shoals are known to be, their murmuring oil lights shining down on the water from the stern, and attracting by a fatal curiosity, the carp and the catfish. Also a strange midgenous fish which is found only here and on the upper lake of Huleh, and which, alone among fish, nurtures its eggs and its young, fighting ferociously with gigantic enemies to guard its vulnerable offspring.

Tense Expectancy
Half an hour afterwards, we ourselves — three fishing boats each with its "carrier" boat behind it — were towed out towards the little constellation of lights which lay invitingly across the bay. "Gershoni! Gershoni!" we called across the dark water for our allotted light. When we heard his answer it was time for us to leave the procession and to row, standing up, to strain at the huge oars, sweating and sighing in the heat of the night.

Yet it was a quiet, almost a sinister approach. Nobody was laughing now; a tenser of expectation possessed the boat, each member of the crew waiting for the order to let down the net, each with his special, essential task.

The order came, the net began to be released as we slowly circled the light, leaving the bobbing line of corks behind us. Once the circle had been completed the hardest work of the night began, the slow, painful dragging at net and ropes, the urgent struggle to unravel a confusion, the patient but dexterous rearranging of the net.

First-class
ARRANGEMENTS
for weddings, Bar-Mitzva and other celebrations, at the
RAMAT-HADAR HOTEL
kitchen
Mt. Carmel, Haifa, Tel. 6384.

MECHNER'S WORKSHOP
12 Nordau St., Haifa
Tel. 2428
FOR
QUILTS
BLANKETS
PILLOWS
MATTRESSES
ALL REPAIRS

Now is the time to remodel your fur coat.
D. FRIEDMANN
Diplomed furrier
Luz St. opp. Aviv Taxi,
Tel. 5322, Jerusalem.
Top grade workmanship.

PARADISE
IS SUPERIOR

PARADISE
IS SUPERIOR

PARADISE
IS SUPERIOR

PARADISE
IS SUPERIOR

PARADISE
IS SUPERIOR

PARADISE
IS SUPERIOR

PARADISE
IS SUPERIOR

PARADISE
IS SUPERIOR

PARADISE
IS SUPERIOR

PARADISE
IS SUPERIOR

PARADISE
IS SUPERIOR

PARADISE
IS SUPERIOR

range of the nets as they came up, dripping and fish-sprinkled from the clear, warm water.

To me, the catch seemed gigantic as I stood, ankle-deep in the effervescent splutter of fish, setting each larger one and throwing it to the far end of the carrier boat. But though this same operation was completed four times that night, and always with a bulging net, they looked at me with blasé and disappointed eyes as I waded admiringly in what had seemed to me a recurring miracle of fishes.

Yet we were singing again as we drove back round the lake, in the low early sun which was already beginning to burn from above the hills of Syria. To Hanan, the oldest member of the party and the fishing expert of the lake, I talked of Christ's miracle. He refused to discuss it. There was one spot, he said, where a warm spring bubbled up from the bottom of the lake and where, at certain times, the fish were so plentiful that they leaped out of the water on to the decks of the boats. Hanan had read the New Testament for the first time when he had begun to study fish and fishing.

OFNS Copyright

OFNS Copyright

OFNS Copyright

OFNS Copyright

OFNS Copyright

OFNS Copyright

OFNS Copyright

OFNS Copyright

OFNS Copyright

OFNS Copyright

OFNS Copyright

OFNS Copyright

OFNS Copyright

OFNS Copyright

OFNS Copyright

OFNS Copyright

OFNS Copyright

OFNS Copyright

OFNS Copyright

OFNS Copyright

OFNS Copyright

OFNS Copyright

OFNS Copyright

OFNS Copyright

OFNS Copyright

OFNS Copyright

OFNS Copyright

OFNS Copyright

OFNS Copyright

OFNS Copyright

OFNS Copyright

OFNS Copyright

OFNS Copyright

OFNS Copyright

OFNS Copyright

OFNS Copyright

OFNS Copyright

OFNS Copyright

OFNS Copyright

OFNS Copyright

OFNS Copyright

OFNS Copyright

OFNS Copyright

OFNS Copyright

OFNS Copyright

OFNS Copyright

OFNS Copyright

OFNS Copyright

OFNS Copyright

OFNS Copyright

OFNS Copyright

OFNS Copyright

OFNS Copyright

OFNS Copyright

OFNS Copyright

OFNS Copyright

OFNS Copyright

OFNS Copyright

OFNS Copyright

OFNS Copyright

OFNS Copyright

OFNS Copyright

OFNS Copyright

OFNS Copyright

OFNS Copyright

OFNS Copyright

OFNS Copyright

OFNS Copyright

OFNS Copyright

GREAT OLD MAN OF AMERICAN ARCHITECTURE

FRANK LLOYD WRIGHT

THE other day, an elderly American was addressing the students of the Architectural Association's School in London. He told them not to worry about the sort of prize he was conferring, even if it was the practice of architecture. He said that this art had been going down-hill for the past 400 years, until today no one knew a good building from a bad one, and after saying much else, he suddenly ended by saying: "This can't go on for ever" and sat down, amid strenuous applause.

The speaker was Frank Lloyd Wright, now aged 81 — the great Frank Lloyd Wright, who, with Le Corbusier, is alone among architects in being known throughout the world. Yet although Wright has been regarded as a prophet by successive generations for more than 60 years, it is only now, as an octogenarian, that he is receiving formal recognition. In his own country — where he has found patrons to commission 300 original buildings, and much public misunderstanding — the American Institute of Architects did not award him their annual gold medal until this year. And the first comprehensive exhibition of his work will not be held till next year, at the Strass Palace in Florence.

Rebellious Genius
Frank Lloyd Wright is undoubtedly something of a genius — a spirited, rebellious soul, whose generous idealism and vision have not been dimmed by maturity. As a prophet he is just coming into his own. He has spent many years, and covered many printed pages, warning America and the world against "mass" thinking and mass-feeling, against the enslavement of the individual by the aspect of modern life that he calls "mobocracy."

His philosophy — like that of Walt Whitman — is based on reverence for Nature, and being true to the hobble that every man has within himself. In terms of his architecture, this has meant a denial of all academic teachings, a contempt for acquired and formalized "taste," and a refusal to make a god of science. His theme has always been that architecture should be "organic" — his favourite adjective; his methods have always been guided by a respect for the "nature of materials" — his favourite phrase.

By organic, Mr. Wright has meant architecture that fits the land beneath and about it, in contrast to an architect-

ture imposed upon its surroundings. He has, for instance, deliberately built houses of concrete, steel, and glass upon uneven ground, modelling them to its shape, and he has always avoided emphasizing the frontier between house and garden.

Outwitting Earthquakes
Perhaps his most spectacular functional success in attaining the "organic" was achieved in Tokyo, where he



built the vast Imperial Hotel in 1916-20 with a foundation designed to move with any earthquake that might occur. Why fight the quake? Why not sympathize with it and outwit it? In the Tokyo earthquake of 1923, his building was almost alone in remaining erect.

When he crosses the Atlantic, he loses no opportunity to decry what he calls the "renaissance architecture" that all Europe is stiff with; but his particular tragedy is that America is stiff with it, too. He has never ceased protesting against the onward march of an adaptation of revived styles to new technical attainments. For half a century America would not listen. It labelled him a crank and an impractical dreamer.

Impact of Refugees
WHEN Frank Lloyd Wright was already past 65 something happened to make him more publicly acceptable — something that he did not directly like. For decades he had held out in his native Wisconsin, running a "Fellowship" or patriarchal school, and erecting strange buildings wherever a patron would give him a free hand. His fees were not low. Then, suddenly, he was joined in America by the most advanced architects of Europe — the makers of the "Bauhaus" tradition of Weimar Germany, now turned into refugees by Hitler.

Their impact on America was considerable, coming as they did with a sophisticated and self-confident style that had already attained maturity. Soon, the smooth, white rectangles and curves of their concrete were seen on American soil, and it is in part due to their influence that skyscrapers of the last decade no longer look like elongated cathedrals or nightmarish mosques. And the change in fashion brought Frank Lloyd Wright into more favourable, less controversial, prominence. The public could see a little difference between his style and that of the "Bauhaus" architects.

But to Wright there was an all-important difference. The modern style of Europe deliberately proclaimed the supremacy of the machine, of technical attainments, of Science. It deliberately dehumanized or, at least, depersonalized architecture. And it therefore provided precisely by the right style for a skyscraper. Indeed, small buildings in that style had always looked rather like dwarf skyscrapers. At their best, in the airy edifices of Le Corbusier, so lightly poised on the ground that they seemed about to take off, their poetry had been that of the aeroplane.

Wright, born in the country that is *par excellence* the country of the machine, had never been impressed by this kind of poetry. Nature, he always insisted, was the only true source of poetry. And he had never approved of

skyscrapers ("concentration of population is murder, whether in peace-time or war"). His buildings equalled those of the European "moderns" in boldness and cleanliness of modelling, but they proclaimed their affinity to the earth by their long horizontal lines, and their friendliness to man by their shade-giving roofs.

Natural Planning
THUS, his abstract and dissonant public approval in the thirties (when he was in his sixties) seemed to him a sorry misunderstanding. But the story does not end there. Since that time, modern architecture has moved on — and it has taken a turn in the direction that Wright has always indicated as the right one. In the last few years, modern architecture has become less abstract and discovered a need of the very qualities Wright has always championed — naturalness, a sympathetic relationship to landscape, a sense of the quality of materials. Modern architecture has had to discover for itself things that Wright knew by instinct all along.

Thus, this old man, the grandson of a Welsh hatmaker, has lived to see buildings erected in 1950 that somewhat resemble in spirit those he was designing in the 1890s. But being a proud, even vain and self-loving, old rebel, he will not much enjoy this implied compliment. For him, the only true pleasure will always be the doing of his own work. And, of course, as an artist, he is perfectly right.

OFNS Copyright

ON THE AIR NEXT WEEK

By ETHEREAL

YOHANAN Boehm, a member of the wind section of the Kol Israel Orchestra, will conduct the orchestra in a special all-Beethoven concert to include the "Prometheus" overture and the Fifth Piano Concerto, the "Emperor," in which the soloist will be Tania Gold, from Paris. The concert will be broadcast on Sunday at 8.45 p.m.

Programme for Yemenites
Kin Shemer is the immigrant camp which holds the largest number of those who came by "magic carpet" from the Yemen. Saadia Damari, who is in charge of the daily Kol Israel programme for Jews from Yemen, presents a programme from the camp on Monday at 8.45 p.m.

"The Red Gloves"
Perhaps the most famous of Jean Paul Sartre's plays, "The Red Gloves" has roused a wave of discussion in Europe and the U.S. It deals in highly dramatic dialogue with the assassination of Hoederer, the Communist leader of a fictitious country, by his secretary, young and idealistic, and his wife, who is in love with the leader. The play has a most forceful portrayal of Hoederer. A radio adaptation of "The Red Gloves" produced by Avraham Nimro, will be presented on Monday at 9.15 p.m.

Yugoslav Singers
Guest singers from the Opera Houses of Belgrade and Zagreb will take part in a 65-minute operatic programme conducted

BRIDGE

There are still players who will double a slam on what they consider an excellent chance for a penalty. More often than not this leads to their undoing by the gratuitous information given.

S. 933
H. A. Q. 376
D. A. Q.
S. 933
H. A. Q. 376
D. A. Q.

South was declarer at six spades, North having shown hearts and cue-bid his clubs. With both missing kings off-side and a sure trump trick into the bargain East dropped the hammer.

West missed his great chance when he started with the diamond knave; a club opening would have assured the set.

The normal course for declarer would be to draw trumps and set up a couple of winners in hearts, playing East for the king. But South feared to find East with all the missing trumps; he therefore used a precious entry to win the first trick in dummy and called for the nine of spades. After two rounds of trumps came the ace and the queen of hearts; East covered and South ruffed.

Now dummy was short of an entry. To make up for this loss declarer first cashed his diamonds and then played

DOUBLE TROUBLE

Poor East was employed. He had no more diamonds and had to bring the ten of hearts; but declarer pounced on this with the knave, and the lead of the seven helped to establish the six-spot for the discard of the second club loser.

S. 933
H. A. Q. 376
D. A. Q.

S. 933
H. A. Q. 376
D. A. Q.

S. 933
H. A. Q. 376
D. A. Q.

S. 933
H. A. Q. 376
D. A. Q.

S. 933
H. A. Q. 376
D. A. Q.

S. 933
H. A. Q. 376
D. A. Q.

S. 933
H. A. Q. 376
D. A. Q.

S. 933
H. A. Q. 376
D. A. Q.

S. 933
H. A. Q. 376
D. A. Q.

S. 933
H. A. Q. 376
D. A. Q.

S. 933
H. A. Q. 376
D. A. Q.

S. 933
H. A. Q. 376
D. A. Q.

S. 933
H. A. Q. 376
D. A. Q.

Kaherstraat Relives History

By MONTY JACOBS

AMSTERDAM — Holland has drawn on its history to help along this year's tourist campaign and the major shopping centre of this city, Kalverstraat, is being offered as the main attraction.

Appropriately enough, Kalverstraat is celebrating its 500th anniversary, and to mark the occasion, a miniature wall city has been built in the historical centre of this town. The turreted wall and the monumental entrance gates enclose an old Dutch Market square. Clad in 17th century costumes, potters, lace-workers, glassblowers, silversmiths, clog makers, weavers and other artisans carry on their old trades in a series of picturesque stalls and workshops built around the square.

With Burgomaster and corporation in charge, the old city has its own town hall, court of justice, halberdier guards, and a set of stocks in which offenders serve their sentences.

Town-criers, buffoons, jesters, minstrels and troops of wandering artists add to the atmosphere. Maids, in long gowns and bonnets of old, sell huge ice-cream cones; matrons wearing the frills and fashions of 200 years ago, offer picture postcards and information on air mail rates to any part of the world.

Every morning about 10 o'clock, the Town Watch tramps up Kalverstraat and, after opening the walled city for the

day, hoists the flag and mounts a guard on the ramparts. A torchlight ceremony marks the changing of the guard in the evenings.

Narrow and winding, Kalverstraat begins at the walled city, and its 500 years' history is depicted in a series of beautifully designed banners that hang spaced out along the centre of the street. The shops flanking a street that is believed to have carried 2,000 million people, have entered into the spirit of the celebration. Some camouflaged modern displays with old-time windows and frontages; others govern their assistants in 17th century dress, while some put on show windows tracing developments in their own trade throughout the years. The gown shops, of course, had a perfect pitch for such exhibitions. They dug up ancient models and put them side by side with some of this season's latest creations. A shop selling the most daring of light lingerie introduced old-time romance by displaying, in the same window as lace panties, the clinking armour of knights so bold.

These displays were complementary to the banners recording the destruction of the street by fire, its rebirth, and gradual change throughout the years. Towards the end, there are banners painting the Nazi invasion, the massacres and deportations of Dutch Jews, and then the liberation.

Of Interest To Farmers

Three pairs of identical twin calves are being used in experiments in the United States to determine the effects of different types of feeding and environment. These animals are worth many times as much as non-related calves for experimental purposes, according to Arthur E. Dracy, of South Dakota State College, where the tests are being conducted.

One experiment involves finding out what effects result from the feeding of unlimited quantities of cold skim milk to calves. At the end of the first month of tests on one pair of calves, both of which started with the same weight and the same chest measurements, the calf having free access to cold skim milk gained 14 kilograms more than its twin.

EDUCATED LADY.
knowing English, German, Spanish, Italian, speaking Hebrew, seeks suitable office or translation work, full- or half-day. Write No. 17653, P.O.B. 1125, Tel Aviv.

WANTED
Room on Mount Carmel for 3-4 months, commencing September. Excellent references. Guarantee to vacate. Please write No. 2091, "B" Advertiser, 40 Herzl Street, Haifa.

LUXURIOUS FLAT
2 ROOMS FOR SALE. Immediate occupancy. 36 Shalom Aleichem St., Flat No. 9, Tel Aviv.

Administrator-Economist
of outstanding ability; numerous qualifications, many years experience here and abroad; well acquainted with economic conditions in Israel; perfect knowledge of Hebrew & foreign languages; seeks responsible position in industry, business enterprise or organization. Position must offer prospects of advancement & scope for personal initiative. Write: U.15029, P.O.B. 66, Haifa.

Special Type of Foodstuffs Shop
IN JERUSALEM. FOR SALE. Those interested write to No. 56, P.O.B. 694, Jerusalem. No agents.

TO LET
1) Store, 17 sq. metres; 2) Factory space, about 100 square metres. Suitable for all purposes in centre of Jerusalem. Apply: Beer, Queen Melinda's Way, between Jaffa Road and the Migration Office, Jerusalem.

PLOTS ON MOUNT CARMEL, HAIFA, FOR SALE
On level high ground on road, bus connection to the port. "Eshanim" (title deeds) ready in the Tel Aviv Land Registry.

PNINIM
Real Estate Agency
15 Lillienblum St., second floor, Room No. 9, Tel. 3634, P.O.B. 2016, TEL AVIV.

classified

ANTIQUES
ANTIQUES of all periods, bought and sold. Mordechai, Ltd., Zion Square, Jerusalem.

BOOKS
BOOKS and libraries bought or sold. Mordechai, Ltd., Zion Square, Jerusalem.

CARPETS
SALE - Purchase - Exchange, expert mending and washing. "Shushan Hagay" main, Post Office Square, Tel. 4097, Haifa.

CARS
WANTED to buy Topoline or small Renault in good condition. Dr. Tarantio, Hayarkon Hospital, Tel Aviv, 1957.

REAL ESTATE
FLATS - plots - houses. Matar Hacarmel, Mt. Carmel, Haifa, 1957, Tel Aviv.

SITUATIONS VACANT
WANTED efficient correspondent, typist, Hebrew, English, German. Apply: CL.1433, P.O.B. 1125, Tel Aviv.

SITUATIONS WANTED
Nelly Lyons and Joan BAR DAVID, Literary Agency, Tannous House, Tel Aviv, Jerusalem, Tel. 3081, Editing, Translating, etc.

EXPERIENCED English-French shorthand-typist, good linguist, excellent references, seeks responsible position in Jerusalem. Write: CL.15128, P.O.B.1125, Tel Aviv.

WRO seeks good driver-mechanic, ex-Mahal, speaking five languages? Write: CL.15130, P.O.B.1125, Tel Aviv.

ALL-ROUND office clerk (female), bookkeeping, Hebrew, English (typewriting), seeks position in Tel Aviv. Write: CL.14427, P.O.B.1125, Tel Aviv.

LINGUIST, good education, French, German, Polish, vast commercial experience, seeks position in Tel Aviv. Write: CL.14433, P.O.B. 1125, Tel Aviv.

NEW immigrant, (female), and secretary, seeks work with office accommodation. Write: Mrs. Salim, P.O.B.1480, Tel Aviv.

YOUNG lady secretary (English), YOUNG graduated piano teacher (female), new immigrant, gives lessons in your home. Also correspondence, concert accompaniment, music. Write: Mrs. Salim, P.O.B.1480, Tel Aviv.

WANTED experienced private Hebrew teacher for adult. Call evenings or write 28 Shichmon Rosenfeld, Flat 1, Givatayim.

LEARN French with a good teacher. Private lessons. Write: Victor Menache, Poste Restante, Tel Aviv.

ENGLISH lessons by young author (London University Diploma), quick and easy method. Write: CL.14128, P.O.B.1125, Tel Aviv.

LEARN English, correspondence, typing, shorthand, accounting, etc. "Post Institute of Commerce & Shorthand, 18 Hehalutz St., Haifa.

LOST
LOST Registration slip No.12965 of Yvonne Bekidan, Return: The Jerusalem Post, Haifa.

LOST leather bag containing British passport No.162903 in the name of William (Henry) Newman, and ship ticket Haifa-Marseilles. Please return any Police station or Barmann Neuman, Kfar Aza, Be'er-Sheva.

PERSONAL
ENGLISH conversation wanted in exchange for Hebrew, U.S.M. P.O.B.418, Tel Aviv.

PLOTS
FOR SALE 11 dunam plot with old trees, situated amongst houses on Central Carmel, Write: No.4242, P.O.B.66, Haifa.

PURCHASE SALE
FURNITURE, carpets, biggest selection, purchase, sale, repairing, upholstering, Kalkstein, 27 Balfour St., Tel Aviv.

OFFER invited for purchase American Ex-Army Stores tents. Write: P.O.B.1477, Tel Aviv.

NEW IMMIGRANTS
We buy and sell furniture, goods and machinery, also on commission basis.

MIKLAAT LTD.
7 Hagall St., TEL AVIV opp. Central Bus Station

Wanted to Buy
PRECISION LAYTHE 3 mm. complete with accessories. Make: Boley, Lorch, Bergeon or "Peerless-Marshall". Write to "B" Advertiser, No. 2099, 40 Herzl Street, Haifa.

WANTED
Experienced Shorthand-Typist Hebrew - English - German. Please apply in writing to CITRUS CONCENTRATES PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION P.O.B.384 Tel Aviv

GRADUATE MIDWIFE
URGENTLY WANTED by MARPE ITZHAK HOSPITAL in Nathanya. Please apply to the Hospital any hour of the day.

EXPORTERS!
Well-known factory, specializing in Artistic Metal Goods, are interested in increasing their exports. ONLY OFFERS FROM SERIOUS AND RELIABLE AGENCIES CONSIDERED. PLEASE APPLY TO "EXPORT", P.O.B. 6050 TEL AVIV.

Apothecary, Chemist or Physician?
wanted by pharmaceutical factory for full-time position in Popularizing Medicinal Products in and around Tel Aviv. Applications, with curriculum vitae and salary expected, to "Medicine", Kitay's Advertising, P.O.B. 1366, Tel Aviv.

CHIEF COOK
WANTED IMMEDIATELY FOR LEADING HOTEL IN HAIFA. (French cuisine). Only first-class experts with excellent references will be considered. Apply: No. 517, "B" Advertiser, 40 Herzl St., Haifa.

CHESS

PROBLEM No. 34
F. Barro, England
Specially Composed for
The Jerusalem Post



Mate in Two (10-8)

GAME No. 34
White: Subashinsky
Black: Kotev

1. e4 e5 2. f4 f5 3. g4 g5 4. h4 h5 5. i4 i5 6. j4 j5 7. k4 k5 8. l4 l5 9. m4 m5 10. n4 n5 11. o4 o5 12. p4 p5 13. q4 q5 14. r4 r5 15. s4 s5 16. t4 t5 17. u4 u5 18. v4 v5 19. w4 w5 20. x4 x5 21. y4 y5 22. z4 z5 23. aa4 aa5 24. ab4 ab5 25. ac4 ac5 26. ad4 ad5 27. ae4 ae5 28. af4 af5 29. ag4 ag5 30. ah4 ah5 31. ai4 ai5 32. aj4 aj5 33. ak4 ak5 34. al4 al5 35. am4 am5 36. an4 an5 37. ao4 ao5 38. ap4 ap5 39. aq4 aq5 40. ar4 ar5 41. as4 as5 42. at4 at5 43. au4 au5 44. av4 av5 45. aw4 aw5 46. ax4 ax5 47. ay4 ay5 48. az4 az5 49. ba4 ba5 50. bb4 bb5 51. bc4 bc5 52. bd4 bd5 53. be4 be5 54. bf4 bf5 55. bg4 bg5 56. bh4 bh5 57. bi4 bi5 58. bj4 bj5 59. bk4 bk5 60. bl4 bl5 61. bm4 bm5 62. bn4 bn5 63. bo4 bo5 64. bp4 bp5 65. bq4 bq5 66. br4 br5 67. bs4 bs5 68. bt4 bt5 69. bu4 bu5 70. bv4 bv5 71. bw4 bw5 72. bx4 bx5 73. by4 by5 74. bz4 bz5 75. ca4 ca5 76. cb4 cb5 77. cc4 cc5 78. cd4 cd5 79. ce4 ce5 80. cf4 cf5 81. cg4 cg5 82. ch4 ch5 83. ci4 ci5 84. cj4 cj5 85. ck4 ck5 86. cl4 cl5 87. cm4 cm5 88. cn4 cn5 89. co4 co5 90. cp4 cp5 91. cq4 cq5 92. cr4 cr5 93. cs4 cs5 94. ct4 ct5 95. cu4 cu5 96. cv4 cv5 97. cw4 cw5 98. cx4 cx5 99. cy4 cy5 100. cz4 cz5 101. da4 da5 102. db4 db5 103. dc4 dc5 104. dd4 dd5 105. de4 de5 106. df4 df5 107. dg4 dg5 108. dh4 dh5 109. di4 di5 110. dj4 dj5 111. dk4 dk5 112. dl4 dl5 113. dm4 dm5 114. dn4 dn5 115. do4 do5 116. dp4 dp5 117. dq4 dq5 118. dr4 dr5 119. ds4 ds5 120. dt4 dt5 121. du4 du5 122. dv4 dv5 123. dw4 dw5 124. dx4 dx5 125. dy4 dy5 126. dz4 dz5 127. ea4 ea5 128. eb4 eb5 129. ec4 ec5 130. ed4 ed5 131. ee4 ee5 132. ef4 ef5 133. eg4 eg5 134. eh4 eh5 135. ei4 ei5 136. ej4 ej5 137. ek4 ek5 138. el4 el5 139. em4 em5 140. en4 en5 141. eo4 eo5 142. ep4 ep5 143. eq4 eq5 144. er4 er5 145. es4 es5 146. et4 et5 147. eu4 eu5 148. ev4 ev5 149. ew4 ew5 150. ex4 ex5 151. ey4 ey5 152. ez4 ez5 153. fa4 fa5 154. fb4 fb5 155. fc4 fc5 156. fd4 fd5 157. fe4 fe5 158. ff4 ff5 159. fg4 fg5 160. fh4 fh5 161. fi4 fi5 162. fj4 fj5 163. fk4 fk5 164. fl4 fl5 165. fm4 fm5 166. fn4 fn5 167. fo4 fo5 168. fp4 fp5 169. fq4 fq5 170. fr4 fr5 171. fs4 fs5 172. ft4 ft5 173. fu4 fu5 174. fv4 fv5 175. fw4 fw5 176. fx4 fx5 177. fy4 fy5 178. fz4 fz5 179. ga4 ga5 180. gb4 gb5 181. gc4 gc5 182. gd4 gd5 183. ge4 ge5 184. gf4 gf5 185. gh4 gh5 186. gi4 gi5 187. gj4 gj5 188. gk4 gk5 189. gl4 gl5 190. gm4 gm5 191. gn4 gn5 192. go4 go5 193. gp4 gp5 194. gq4 gq5 195. gr4 gr5 196. gs4 gs5 197. gt4 gt5 198. gu4 gu5 199. gv4 gv5 200. gw4 gw5 201. gx4 gx5 202. gy4 gy5 203. gz4 gz5 204. ha4 ha5 205. hb4 hb5 206. hc4 hc5 207. hd4 hd5 208. he4 he5 209. hf4 hf5 210. hg4 hg5 211. hi4 hi5 212. hj4 hj5 213. hk4 hk5 214. hl4 hl5 215. hm4 hm5 216. hn4 hn5 217. ho4 ho5 218. hp4 hp5 219. hq4 hq5 220. hr4 hr5 221. hs4 hs5 222. ht4 ht5 223. hu4 hu5 224. hv4 hv5 225. hw4 hw5 226. hx4 hx5 227. hy4 hy5 228. hz4 hz5 229. ia4 ia5 230. ib4 ib5 231. ic4 ic5 232. id4 id5 233. ie4 ie5 234. if4 if5 235. ig4 ig5 236. ih4 ih5 237. ii4 ii5 238. ij4 ij5 239. ik4 ik5 240. il4 il5 241. im4 im5 242. in4 in5 243. io4 io5 244. ip4 ip5 245. iq4 iq5 246. ir4 ir5 247. is4 is5 248. it4 it5 249. iu4 iu5 250. iv4 iv5 251. iw4 iw5 252. ix4 ix5 253. iy4 iy5 254. iz4 iz5 255. ja4 ja5 256. jb4 jb5 257. jc4 jc5 258. jd4 jd5 259. je4 je5 260. jf4 jf5 261. jg4 jg5 262. jh4 jh5 263. ji4 ji5 264. jj4 jj5 265. jk4 jk5 266. jl4 jl5 267. jm4 jm5 268. jn4 jn5 269. jo4 jo5 270. jp4 jp5 271. jq4 jq5 272. jr4 jr5 273. js4 js5 274. jt4 jt5 275. ju4 ju5 276. jv4 jv5 277. jw4 jw5 278. jx4 jx5 279. jy4 jy5 280. jz4 jz5 281. ka4 ka5 282. kb4 kb5 283. kc4 kc5 284. kd4 kd5 285. ke4 ke5 286. kf4 kf5 287. kg4 kg5 288. kh4 kh5 289. ki4 ki5 290. kj4 kj5 291. kk4 kk5 292. kl4 kl5 293. km4 km5 294. kn4 kn5 295. ko4 ko5 296. kp4 kp5 297. kq4 kq5 298. kr4 kr5 299. ks4 ks5 300. kt4 kt5 301. ku4 ku5 302. kv4 kv5 303. kw4 kw5 304. kx4 kx5 305. ky4 ky5 306. kz4 kz5 307. la4 la5 308. lb4 lb5 309. lc4 lc5 310. ld4 ld5 311. le4 le5 312. lf4 lf5 313. lg4 lg5 314. lh4 lh5 315. li4 li5 316. lj4 lj5 317. lk4 lk5 318. ll4 ll5 319. lm4 lm5 320. ln4 ln5 321. lo4 lo5 322. lp4 lp5 323. lq4 lq5 324. lr4 lr5 325. ls4 ls5 326. lt4 lt5 327. lu4 lu5 328. lv4 lv5 329. lw4 lw5 330. lx4 lx5 331. ly4 ly5 332. lz4 lz5 333. ma4 ma5 334. mb4 mb5 335. mc4 mc5 336. md4 md5 337. me4 me5 338. mf4 mf5 339. mg4 mg5 340. mh4 mh5 341. mi4 mi5 342. mj4 mj5 343. mk4 mk5 344. ml4 ml5 345. mn4 mn5 346. mo4 mo5 347. mp4 mp5 348. mq4 mq5 349. mr4 mr5 350. ms4 ms5 351. mt4 mt5 352. mu4 mu5 353. mv4 mv5 354. mw4 mw5 355. mx4 mx5 356. my4 my5 357. mz4 mz5 358. na4 na5 359. nb4 nb5 360. nc4 nc5 361. nd4 nd5 362. ne4 ne5 363. nf4 nf5 364. ng4 ng5 365. nh4 nh5 366. ni4 ni5 367. nj4 nj5 368. nk4 nk5 369. nl4 nl5 370. nm4 nm5 371. no4 no5 372. np4 np5 373. nq4 nq5 374. nr4 nr5 375. ns4 ns5 376. nt4 nt5 377. nu4 nu5 378. nv4 nv5 379. nw4 nw5 380. nx4 nx5 381. ny4 ny5 382. nz4 nz5 383. oa4 oa5 384. ob4 ob5 385. oc4 oc5 386. od4 od5 387. oe4 oe5 388. of4 of5 389. og4

Le Chai de Paris



By Mary Gu-
yon with
sketches by
M. Auer.
Exclusive to
The Jerusalem
Post.

THE silk suit has made its appearance at tea parties. Some of these models are also made of cotton worsted and appear in shades of blue, especially navy, also in grey, beige, black or yellow tones. All of these warm weather suits have straight skirts, at least in appearance. Walking ease comes from concealed pleats, vents, flares or wrapovers. The jackets are breezy with low-cut necks and sheer sleeves. Sleeves are elbow length and basques are short.

Ideal for wearing with either slacks or a skirt, the sailor blouse of bright tartan is still favoured this year by women who want something both elegant and comfortable. The big dressmaker houses are presenting them with short sleeves and very wide raglan shoulders. They are worn with foulards instead of collars and buttons at the side. This sort of blouse can be made by even an inexperienced dressmaker.



Use these ideas for home dressmaking and save ration coupons.

Calm Approach to Clothes Rationing

TEL AVIV. — The only people who have not had a minute's peace of mind since clothes rationing was introduced last week seem to be those who have been eating meat seven days a week — black market meat.

Now they are invading the Carmel Market and buying up whatever they can at whatever price is demanded. The hawkers are having the time of their lives: instead of saying, this costs so much, they ask for the highest bid.

The majority of the population has remained calm throughout these hectic days of protests and shut-downs, determined to bear with as little grumbling as possible the additional hardships of restricted fashions. Of course, they have not quite figured out yet how to manage with 50 coupons for clothes, but most of them say that for the next few months they have enough clothes, and that surely Dr. Joseph will increase the coupon allowance then, if he is not prepared to do it now.

How to Cope

"If everyone wears patched clothes and chaps in lieu of shoes, it won't really matter," they say, and they refer to Britons during the War who looked down upon dressed-up people, calling them "spivs." And it is thought that rationing

By Ruth Cale

will bring back khaki dress in summer which seems to have become less popular during the past few years. Waiters report that during the first two days their customers seemed to talk of no other subject. Since then, other topics have reappeared, and when women discuss this matter, they complain less but exchange ideas of how to cope with the new situation. Housewives have taken stock of their possessions and many have come to the conclusion that after all, the old frock looks better than they thought it did. The new law, whatever the number of coupons finally to be issued to each individual, will certainly have the effect of seeing that nothing is wasted.

It is expected that enterprising merchants will shortly open secondhand children's clothing shops, where mothers can exchange shoes that have become too small. The same could usefully be done with other children's wear too, thus freeing most of the children's coupons for adult requirements.

One woman said that for the first time for many weeks she had been window-shopping with peace of mind, since all the pretty things were out of her reach now. Asked how she will manage with the coupons, she merely said, "like everybody else." Another shopper, however, was

very annoyed. Whenever she was depressed, or in a bad mood, she said, she used to go out and buy herself something. What was she going to do now? There were no books either, and all that was left for free purchase were household goods, electric appliances or cosmetics, none of which interested her.

The insufficiency of shoe coupons is the main worry of all sections of the population. It is also felt that distinction should be made between the woman who works in an office and the one who stays at home all day and can wear any old dress, and again between the person that sits behind a desk all day and the one whose job necessitates wearing down shoe soles, or exposing his clothes to the sun or the rain.

People's Ignorance
The questioning of a large variety of housewives reveals that hardly any of them has more than a notion of the reason for clothes rationing. They know little of the country's economic dilemma, of the millions that must be found to pay for the absorption of immigrants, for they do not read the expert analyses in the press.

What seems to be urgently needed is a popular campaign, through the press, over the radio, by posters, leaflets and lectures, telling the people in simple language why the shortage of raw materials is about to reduce production and why existing production must be devoted to export in the first place. The people must be made to realize and really understand that the reduced cost of living index, brought about through reduced wages and prices and make Israel goods competitive in the world market.

Korea War May Bring World Sugar Shortage
The Korean war has brought a surge in sugar buying which may result in a world sugar shortage, the "Financial Times," London, reported.

"Korea has brought a complete change in the world sugar market," the newspaper said. "A month ago the prospect of carrying over stock in Cuba of at least 750,000 tons overhung the market. Now with stocks rapidly disappearing it is doubtful according to the experts whether the formal demands of some countries can be fully met. The surge of buying, which has transferred these 750,000 tons of Cuban sugar into distributive channels, has been accompanied by an equally marked advance in prices."

Ida Alt-Pravodovski has declined to return to Belgrade with the sprinters, as she wants more time with her protegee. But she has suggested that a very suitable escort for her return journey would be the Yugoslav international soccer team who are coming to Vienna in October.

OFNS Copyright

DOLLS IN THE MAKING

By Nadia Lourie

A recent arrival from Yugoslavia walked into the Tel Aviv WIZO shop one day and put an attractive doll on the table. Always on the look-out for talents, Mrs.

Now Mrs. Heim and Dagmar are training new immigrant women in their Lydda home. Though eager to learn, most of the women are clumsy at first, not being used



Adding to the types of Israel character dolls. Photo by Comeriner

Bamberger, managers of the shops, suggested that the maker should try producing smaller and cheaper dolls, more suitable to the Israel market.

After some weeks, Mrs. Heim, the newly discovered doll genius, produced a collection of small four-inch high dolls representing almost every type seen in Israel. Hassidim in fur-trimmed hats, open-necked Halutzim, delicately worked Yemenite women complete with silver beads and daintily embroidered pantaloons, Iraqis in long, gaily-striped gowns, and European peasants in embroidered blouses and gay kerchiefs. The dolls were beautifully executed with much attention to detail. Production was a family concern. Mrs. Heim and her daughter, Dagmar, worked on the dolls' bodies; their faces, arms and legs were made of a secret new mixture invented by husband, Carlo, after several chemical experiments. The process was entrusted to Pietro, his son-in-law, whom he taught to make the mixture and to mould the dolls' faces and limbs. They are unbreakable and have a special matt finish. Each face is moulded and painted by hand and wears an individual expression.

to such detailed and delicate work. Few manage to learn all aspects of the trade and most of them specialize in only one phase of production. Some cut and sew the tiny clothes while others prepare the dolls' bodies, made of wire and rags.

Carlo, the engineer, has not finished experimenting. He is constantly trying to improve on his own inventions, and his room is full of fascinating dyes and mixtures and ingenious machinery constructed by himself from spare parts of old sewing machines.

The family enjoys their work. Carlo likes experimenting. Pietro is an intelligent and enthusiastic pupil. Mrs. Heim and Dagmar have been trained in art work and like doing it, and Vivanna, the Heims' little daughter, has a wonderful time with all the dolls.

WIZO can be proud of this new project it has sponsored. Launched only three months ago, it already employs about 50 women, and is executing orders from abroad. One order from an American doll manufacturer amounts to 2,000 dolls, for which 1,000 tiny hairs are already finished. Machinery to make mass production possible has been ordered from the United States.

Variety and Colour in Cold Drinks

By Molly Lyons Bar-David

WITH fruit galore, the succulent orange is none-the-less missed. However, Israel can boast of very good bottled citrus juices — orange, grapefruit and lemon — as well as a wonderful assortment of bottled squashes. The newest arrival on the market is the green peppermint squash which gives the versatile housewife no amount of scope in preparing drinks.

Fill a tall glass with crushed ice. Then simultaneously pour in two fruit juices differently coloured, such as raspberry and lemon, or peppermint and lemon — one on each side of the glass. The juices should be of similar syrupy content, so don't use a wine and a squash together. You must serve such drinks at once, before the juices have an opportunity of blending.

The squashes in their simplicity — served ice cold of course — make very good drinks. But you can improve them by making ice cubes of the properly diluted squash and water which, when added to your drink, heighten its flavour and appearance. You can garnish these cubes by placing mint leaves or berries in their centre when half frozen. An ordinary lemonade becomes quite an exotic drink with red raspberry ice cubes in it. And if you have mint leaves, or small grapes, freeze them into the cube for another dash of colour. Certain herbs, such as mint, and fruits such as lemon, have a refreshing colour and aroma. If you like a little daring, grate a fresh young cucumber (with the peel) into a jar of ice-cold lemonade.

Iced Cafe Au Lait
2 cups milk, 1 tbsp. ground coffee, 2 tbsps. sugar, 1 tsp. vanilla, ice cream (optional).

Scald the milk with the coffee and sugar added, cover, strain, chill. Before serving add the ice-cream and vanilla and shake.

If ice-cream is a problem, make coffee cubes of plain, black, sugared coffee, and add them to this drink.

Iced tea is a drink that should be more popular in this country. Make tea in the ordinary way. Put ice into a glass and pour the tea over it. Serve with sugar and a little lemon. Some people steep a sprig of fresh mint in the tea leaves.

You are never out of luck if you have a little mint growing in a window box. If geraniums in unexpected, just thrust a little wine, a sprig of mint, sugar, lemon juice, ice cube and ice cold water into a tall glass. Grape juice, obtainable at wineries, contains no alcohol and makes a delightful base for these sparkling drinks.

REMOVAL OF SUPERFLUOUS FACIAL HAIR
by electric treatment
Guaranteed no after-growth
Hermine
HEILBRUN
13 Beth Shalom
Lane (near
St. Alenby Rd.)
TEL AVIV.

Weight-Reducing Treatment
Take off extra weight and improve your health by the latest electro-massage method

Removal of hair from face and legs
Derma Institute
12 George Eliot St., Tel Aviv.

TO ALL MANUFACTURERS
of floor tiles and artificial marble.
We take pleasure in announcing that our plant is in operation.
"AYAL" Mineral Grinding Works
Haifa Bay, I.P.C. Rd., P.O.B. Kiriat Ha'Im 12

them take it these days. Chill it, add vanilla and sugar, and tell them that the ice-cream melted. It will take a wise child to see through that one. Add raspberry squash for the pink ice-cream tale, and peppermint squash for the green one. Almond flavour will see you through another day.

Iced coffee is rather easy on the coffee ration and generous with the unrationed powdered milk. So mix this one and keep it on ice. It's as stimulating on a khamis day as a jigger of rum is warming on a cold winter night.

Raspberry Fix
1 cup raspberry squash, Pineapple jam, 1/2 cup lemon juice, 2 cups strong tea, 2 bottles soda.

Mix all the ingredients except the soda and let them chill together for several hours. Before serving add ice cubes and soda.

Cold fruit soup needs no introduction. The recipe is: any fruit, sugared to taste, boiled and thickened with a little cornflour. A dash of wine gives it a little more pep. Cloves accentuate apple flavour. Cinnamon added is also good. Keep the flavour on the sour side (add citric acid crystals if you like), don't thicken with too much cornflour, and serve very cold.

"NAHAT"
SANATORIUM
CONVALESCENT HOME
Ramat Gan.
Frug Street, Tel. 7108.

• Medical attention
• Physiotherapy
• Kasher dietetic kitchen
• Quiet environment
• Greenery, trees.

On and after September 1 guests and convalescents from operations will be accepted.

Registration on the premises or at 17 Marmorek Street, Tel Aviv. Tel. 4559. 8-11 a.m. 7-8 p.m.

NEW IN HAIFA

"BETH-EM"

Convalescent Home for Nursing Mothers and Babies.

UNDER SUPERVISION OF A PEDIATRICIAN
OPENED AT NEVE-SHAANAN
104 HAGALIL STREET, TEL. 2882.

Fishing in the Sea of Galilee

By Philip Toynbee

AT six in the evening, when the sun was beginning to fall across the lake towards the Galilean hills, we climbed into the lorry outside the kibbutz dining hall, and set off for a night's fishing.

Moshe, Yaacov, Dov, Ephraim, and a dozen more — newcomers from Morocco and Singapore, and some old hands (or "salts," except that the water of the lake is as sweet as sugar) from Germany and Austria.

We screamed down the new road with the pride of new possession. We passed a little brown Arab village on the lake-side and two casual smugglers riding down on horseback from the Syrian hills.

At three other kibbutzim we called to collect more fishermen for our own settlement of Ein Gev belongs to a fishing co-operative which includes three others, and the lorry was soon packed tight. Dov, from Morocco, was singing a gay little, far-away song, while Moshe vigorously competed on his mouth-organ with patriotic Hebrew marching songs.

Nearly all these fishermen, except the charge hands, were young men of 20. No girls for the work is too heavy and the hours too long even for the alarmingly robust, seemingly indefatigable girls of these hot settlements.

Earned Privileges
The fishermen are the licensed eccentrics, the freest and easiest members of these free and easy communities. Because their working hours are from six in the evening until half-past seven the next morning, because they must sleep through the day from eight until four with only two crowded hours of daytime leisure, they are willingly allowed a few privileges.

During the ten days a month of bright moonlight, when fishing is impossible, they are released with a little money to relax and enjoy themselves in Haifa and Tel Aviv. And in Tiberias we stopped to buy (coming from a communal society like a kibbutz, the word has an outlandish, almost an improper,

sound a few bottles of beer, a few packets of cigarettes. We whistled politely at the pretty girls of Tiberias as the lorry rocked and bumped through that confused little modern town.

Our destination was Geneser, a fishing community on the western shore of the lake. Here, after we had disposed the gigantic nets on the docks of the three little boats, we lay down indolently to eat a meal of privileged variety, to sing, to talk, to argue with energy but without earnestness on the old recurring political issue of Mapai-Mapam.

Gorged with the unaccustomed food, I was already feeling sleepy as the sun went down — sleepy, but full of a limitless benevolence, deeply infected with the unforced good spirits of my companions. Occasionally I was stirred by the strange sound of high little voices talking the clipped, inaccurate English of the Far East. And there, in the light of the hurricane lamp, were the neat, brown, eastern faces of the young men from Singapore.

Now it was dark, and the six "light-boats" were towed away from the shore by a subdued motorboat. On Kineret the Arabs still fish as the Galilean apostles fished, but the Jews have imported from Sweden a more efficient and, unlike most innovations, an even more picturesque method. These light-boats are anchored in places where the shoals are known to be, their murmuring oil lights shining down on the water from the stern, and attracting by a fatal curiosity, the carp and the catfish. Also a strange, indigenous fish which is found only here and on the upper lake of Huleh, and which, alone among fish, nurtures its eggs and its young, fighting ferociously with gigantic enemies to guard its vulnerable offspring.

Tense Expectancy

Half an hour afterwards, we ourselves — three fishing boats each with its "carrier" boat behind it — were towed out towards the little constellation of lights which lay invitingly across the bay. "Gershoni! Gershoni!" we called across the dark water for our allotted light. When we heard his answer it was time for us to leave the procession and to row, standing up, to strain at the huge oars, sweating and sighing in the heat of the night.

Yet it was a quiet, almost a sinister approach. Nobody was laughing now; a tensely waiting for the order to let down the net, each with his special, essential task.

The order came, the net began to be released as we slowly circled the light, leaving the bobbing line of cork buoys behind us. Once the circle had been completed the hardest work of the night began, the slow, painful dragging at net and ropes, the urgent struggle to unravel a confusion, the patient but dexterous reor-

range of the nets as they came up, dripping and fish-splattered from the clear, warm water.

To me, the catch seemed gigantic as I stood, ankle-deep in the effervescent splutter of fish, seizing each larger one and throwing it to the far end of the carrier boat. But though this same operation was completed four times that night, and always with a bulging net, they looked at me with blasé and disappointed eyes as I waded adoringly in what had seemed to me a recurring miracle of fishes.

Yet we were singing again as we drove back round the lake, in the low early sun which was already beginning to burn from above the hills of Syria. To Hanan, the eldest member of the party and the fishing expert of the lake, I talked of Christ's miracle. He refused to dismiss it. There was one spot, he said, where a warm spring bubbled up from the bottom of the lake and where, at certain times, the fish were so plentiful that they leaped out of the water on to the decks of the boats. Hanan had read the New Testament for the first time when he had begun to study fish and fishing.

OFNS Copyright

Good Grooming

By Margaret H. Frank

With a very sensitive skin, what method do you think best for under-arm hair?

Try a cream depilatory if you wish—but use only a little and be careful to follow the directions exactly. You will make the process easier if you shorten the hair with scissors beforehand; if any smarting results, smooth on a very little fat cream and finish by dusting with talcum powder. There is also a powder depilatory, specially designed for under-arm use, though not recommended for use on the face.

What about shaving? Avoid shaving at any cost! Shaving removes the points of the hair and as the hair grows out again, it feels more bristly and that, of course, is not becoming.

How should pumice stone be used for removing hair from arms and legs?

Simply damp the skin and rub it in small circles with a well-soaped pumice. If the hair is long or curly you will be wise to trim it down first with nail-scissors. But be careful; two gentle treatments are better than one drastic one. What are the proportions of peroxide and ammonia?

Three drops of liquid ammonia to a tablespoon of hydrogen peroxide (20 volume strength). The lotion should be freshly made for each application and kept in a cool and dark place.

Does this lotion cause smarting? On a very sensitive skin, sometimes. But it quickly passes and can be assuaged by smoothening in a trace of a good cream immediately the lotion has dried.

WRINKLES

on your neck and around your eyes betray your age. Please visit me. I Guarantee to Help You. References on request.

SHULAMITH BEAUTY PARLOUR

Training: Vienna, Paris, New York
23 Pinker St., Tel Aviv.
Details: Every Monday and Wednesday between 5-7 p.m.

First-class ARRANGEMENTS
for weddings, Bar-Mitzva and other celebrations, at the RAMAT-HADAR HOTEL (kasher)
Mt. Carmel, Haifa, Tel. 6384.

MECHNER'S WORKSHOP
12 Nordau St., Haifa
Tel. 2438
FOR QUILTS, BLANKETS, PILLOWS, MATTRESSES, ALL REPAIRS

Now is the time to remodel your fur coat.
D. FRIEDMANN
Diplomed furrier
Luz St., opp. Aviv Taxi,
Tel. 5322, Jerusalem.

Top grade workmanship.



JOYCE AND THE LAYREADER

JAMES JOYCE. His way of interpreting the modern world. By W. T. Tindall. Scribner, New York, pp. 154, 12.

The layreader to whom this book is dedicated, finds himself in an increasingly helpless position. Willing to read James Joyce and eager to understand him, he is faced by critical theories and interpretations as obscure as they are scholarly. Not only is he expected to be acquainted with numberless foreign languages, including Sanskrit and even Hungarian, not only is it taken for granted that he knows the theories of Freud and Einstein by heart, and that he has Homer's epic poems, Virgil's philosophy, and medieval mysticism at his fingertips, he has in addition to be an adept in all branches of modern science, have a truly encyclopedic knowledge of ancient and modern literature, be a Doctor of Divinity, an inhabitant of the city of Dublin, Ireland, and, last but not least of all, a linguistic acrobat, a recreator of language the like of which the world has never seen before.

Interpreting the Dream

The layreader will admit, without undue humility, that he is nothing of the sort. Many of us, however, have read James Joyce with the greatest of pleasure. We have found in him what we have been missing in so many other contemporaries, a completeness of vision, an integrity of artistic purpose, a unified picture of our life and, lastly, a sense of life and form which, without necessarily confusing the reader, yet included in its microcosm all possible forms in which literary creation could clothe itself in James Joyce's work. His interpretation was as inevitable as it is unattainable. Not even the soundest scholarship (and we suspect Mr. Tindall of being a very sound scholar indeed) could unravel the dreamlike poetic qualities of "Finnegans Wake."

By ALEX ARONSON

The publication of "Finnegans Wake" in 1939 lost a flood of critical writing. The reproach of obscurity was well justified; for when Joyce took his last plunge into the subconscious, the whole of this astounding book being one long dream, he deliberately went beyond the limits set by himself in "Ulysses" of intelligible writing. The more seriously academic, if not high-brow, critics tried to justify Joyce's technique. Mr. Tindall is one of them. Like all his predecessors he makes confusion only worse confounded.

Mr. Tindall's interpretation of the "dream" is learned, to the extent of being almost as obscure as the original.

Sir Frazer gets mixed up with Freud and Jung; Virgil's "La Scienza Nuova" (1725) with "Alice in Wonderland," the Bible with Ibsen, Mallarmé with Homer. This dream, so Mr. Tindall tells us, is one formidable synthesis of opposites symbolized by the twin sons Shaun and Shem, by "Castor and Pollux," by the "Ondt and the grachoper," by the "Mookse and the Gripees," by the two banks of the river Liffey, by the dispute between "Burrus and Casseus," by "Rhombeus and Rhebus," and so forth. Myth follows myth, page upon page, indeed sentence upon sentence, until "Finnegans Wake" is no longer a literary creation at all, but the creation of one super-dimensional myth, embracing all the myths that mankind had ever devised to express its collective subconscious craving and fear, its dark subterranean longing for unity with the universe.

It is impossible to consider all the aspects of such a vast subject in the course of a short review, but two sections will be of particular interest to readers in Israel — the general survey of the position of the Middle East in world affairs today, and the part dealing with their own country.

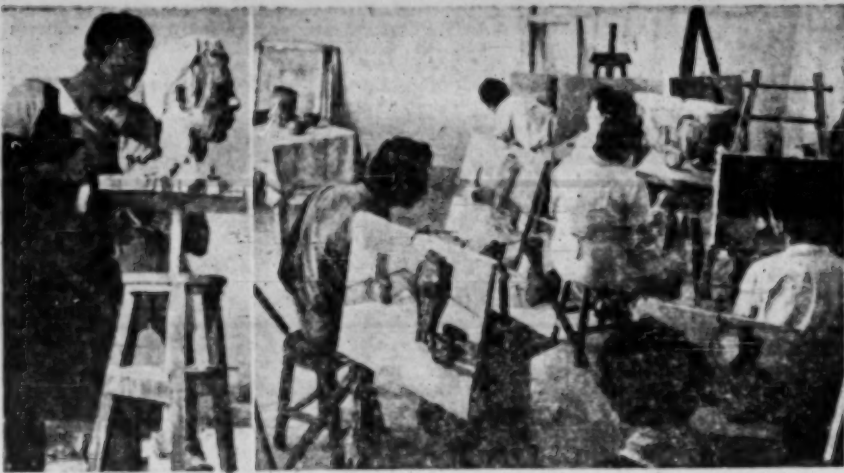
Woke." The abstract nature of the works of Picasso or Schoenberg are more accessible to interpretation since their intentions can be rationalized. "Finnegans Wake" exists beyond all attempts at rationalization. By recreating language "in his own image" by insisting on the musical qualities of words, by evoking new and unsuspected meanings, associations, Joyce created a new form of artistic creation. This new form demands new critical standards, indeed a new critical terminology. Neither Mr. Tindall nor any of his predecessors provide us with that new critical awareness which alone could do justice to James Joyce's work.

Wrong Criticism

We still are in the habit of speaking of "Ulysses" as if it were a novel among novels. How many layreaders, one is tempted to ask, have already realized that this book has outgrown the aesthetics of literary criticism and that any creative criticism of "Ulysses" must be based upon linguistic, musical, psychological and anthropological considerations rather than literary. And a work of art that attempts a synthesis of all the arts and all the sciences will have to be judged by a person different both in outlook and in intellectual make-up from what was known up to our time as a literary critic.

Mr. Tindall, unknowingly, provides the best proof for this assumption. His outlook is that of literature. He has brought his scholarship to bear upon James Joyce's work. He has interpreted for us a fragment only out of the infinite variety of non-literary possibilities inherent in Joyce's work. Many more critics will be required until the layreader will respond to James Joyce's recreated universe with the wholehearted acceptance it deserves.

Art Students From Kibbutz



A course in painting and sculpture for sixty members of Kibbutz Hamehuda was recently held at Art Karem, Jerusalem. Photo by Braun

British Survey of Middle East

By ANDREW BOYD

"THE MIDDLE EAST — A Political and Economic Survey." Royal Institute of International Affairs. London, pp. 496, 3s.

The Royal Institute of International Affairs has a high reputation in Great Britain for its authoritative publications which are the work of informed and impartial experts. Their latest book fully lives up to the standard set by its predecessors. It is an exhaustive survey, fully supported by facts and figures, of the history, geography, politics and economy of each country in the area. Opinions have always differed on the question of which states constitute "the Middle East," and the contributors to this volume have cast their net wide and included Cyprus and the Sudan as well as the more generally accepted countries of Egypt, Iraq, Palestine and Israel, Arabia, Syria and the Lebanon, Transjordan and Turkey.

It is impossible to consider all the aspects of such a vast subject in the course of a short review, but two sections will be of particular interest to readers in Israel — the general survey of the position of the Middle East in world affairs today, and the part dealing with their own country.

About Israel

In a preface to the book, Miss Elizabeth Monroe points out that the independent Middle Eastern countries fall into three well-defined classes: the absolute monarchies, Saudi Arabia and Jordan; the oligarchies, Egypt, Syria, the Lebanon, Iraq and Iran; and the democracies, Israel and, in a qualified sense, Turkey. As the only "absolute" democracy in the area — and a country on which there is still too little information in the West — Israel is of particular interest and importance. It is to be congratulated on including statistics on the country's economic and agricultural development, communications, foreign trade, revenue and expenditure, education, political parties and labour organizations which date from less than a year ago.

The larger survey of the Middle East's place in world affairs is also of particular interest at the present time. Its position at one of the world's main highways has made it an area of strategic importance.

Agatha Christie's Fiftieth

A MURDER IS ANNOUNCED. By Agatha Christie. Collins, London, 8s.

With this 50th story, Agatha Christie returns to the scene she describes best: the typical English village, "self-consciously a beauty spot" and inhabited not like villages in other lands, but by spinsters of small means and retired elderly couples.

The verisimilitude of the setting and of the types Mrs. Christie uses is beyond reproach. For that is what they are — types slightly caricatured, not one human being among them with an individuality of his or her own, and therefore unable to touch your heart as do Mrs. Sayers' or Mrs. Marsh's. She is also increasingly inclined to take the Tory view of life, with little patience or sympathy for the disinherited.

All the same this new book, with Miss Marple in all her glory, shows the great skill which is Mrs. Christie's outstanding asset — in deftly throwing suspicion on every person and in making the reader's suspense and agitation mount in spite of his not being emotionally involved. The idea underlying the story is most original, as indeed most of Mrs. Christie's plots are — an advertisement appears in the local paper, actually announcing a murder with time and place complete, and it comes about just as advertised. From then on the reviewer's lips must remain sealed.

PAULA ARNOLD

Studies in Adolescence

By OLIVIA MANNING

"THE YOUNG MAY MOON." By P.H. Newby. Cape, London, pp. 288, 9/6d.

Mr. Newby has a steadily rising reputation and a growing volume of good novels to his credit. There is little doubt that he is well in line for becoming one of the considerable novelists of the future. His first novel "Journey to the Interior" has, so far, been his most successful, but there are passages in his new book that far outshine any of his previous works in emotional depth and poetic content.

"The Young May Moon" is a study of an adolescent, Philip, who discovers, after his death, that his stepmother was not really his mother. His mother had been a great beauty, one of those fascinating creatures who, in their short lives, gain the allegiance of every man who looks at them. She had run away from her husband and baby and in the end married a man of a higher social position. Philip's father, an attractive, but weak character, never ceased to love his first wife and had little feeling for his dominating, efficient second who brought up Philip and earned his affection. After her death, the father leaves Philip with relatives in Wales to learn bread-making and goes off on his own to enjoy his sudden freedom.

There are some brilliant scenes but those that have remained most clearly in my memory are the country scenes and the moments of high emotion, such as that when Philip's uncle learns that Philip's real mother has been dead for two years. The elderly, ridiculous man is deeply affected and his emotion is well conveyed.

conveyed seemingly with the minimum of effort.

There is so much in this book that transcends the average of good writing to fault that one can overlook its many duller passages. There is no doubt that Mr. Newby will one day do something to fulfil his very great promise.

Mother and Daughter

Miss White's second novel, unlike her first, is very much in the tradition of the English novel — so much so, indeed, that during the first few pages the casual reader is likely to be defeated by a pervasive dullness. He should, however, persevere, for Miss White has constructed her book so that it must be seen as a whole. So seen, it is an impressive piece of work. She tells the story of a young girl, child of a clever, snobbish and superficial father whom she adores, and a tiresome mother who, nevertheless, is in the end able to offer her the greater understanding. The girl, brought up in the Church of Rome, is tending to drift away from her religion and her home; she takes a position as governess in a large household some distance from her home. She adores her difficult ten-year-old pupil and is influenced for good by his simple, right-thinking mother. Tragedy drives her out of this haven; she almost makes an unsuitable marriage to a baker's son for a wrong she has not caused and she is saved by the insight of her own mother.

The book moves gently so that the two moments of violent emotion — the death of the boy and the sudden display of passion by the girl's father — stand out as if they were the only moments of high emotion in the book.

Life and Letters

Israel Arab's War Memoirs

Mohammed Nimer el Hawary

the well-known former Commander of the semi-military anti-Hussein "Najdah" troops who was permitted to return to Israel last year and has now resumed his profession of lawyer in Nazareth, will soon publish his memoirs of the Palestine war. Called "Alam wa Amaal" — Pains and Hopes — the book will deal with the background of the Palestine war, the part played by the ex-Mufti and his kinsmen in its early stages, and with the question of the Arab refugees and their present fate in the Arab world.

Essays on Zionism

In an essay contest conducted by the American Jewish Historical Society, first prize was given to Mrs. Naomi W. Cohen of New York for her essay on "The Reaction of Reform Judaism to Political Zionism." Mrs. Cohen teaches history at Hunter's College.

Second prize went to Mr. Milton Pleisar of Buffalo, N.Y., for his work: "The Impact of

Political Zionism on American Thought."

Bernadotte Library

A Folke Bernadotte Memorial Library was recently dedicated at Gustavus Adolphus College, St. Peter, Minnesota, in the presence of Countess Estelle Bernadotte and Dr. Ralph Bunche.

Hagadah in Afrikaans

What is believed to be the first translation of the Passover Hagadah from Hebrew into Afrikaans was exhibited in Johannesburg recently on the occasion of "Book Week," organized by the Afrikaanse Skrywerskring (authors' association), the English Pen Club, and some of the principal South African Publishers.

JUM OUT

begin, new german edition available, original, new french, new, farbig, mappe, maquette, "erschienenen" pichard, rosenblatt, epoche

28 ben yehuda, t.a. LOGOS

Controversial Brother

By M. ESKOLSKY

A.J.A. SYMONS. His Life and Speculations. By Julian Symonds. Eyre and Spottiswoode, London, pp. 278, Illustrated, 15s.

No one who has read that adventure in biography, "The Quest for Corvo," can have failed to experience curiosity about its author, A. J. A. Symonds, and about some of the tantalizing figures—quite apart from the subject—who appeared in the book. A certain chain of biography seems to have been formed: Corvo described the lives of the Borgias, Symonds told the tale of Corvo, Julian Symonds now offers this book on his brother.

He was born into a middle-class family of fluctuating fortunes. It came as a surprise to many who knew him to learn that his father was a Jew, and his reticence concerning his origins, recalls what Vincent O'Sullivan wrote of Corvo: "Seven more patient regarding his origins) in a letter quoted by A. J. A. Symonds in "The Quest for Corvo." "He was surely English, but it is not impossible that he had a Jewish strain. I have seen known Jews not unlike him."

Genius for the Odd

Symonds had a genius for the odd. He founded the First Edition Club, the Wine and Food Society. He was an expert forger, and could (and, for a bet, did) sign friends' names so successfully that a bank would honour the signatures. He collected books, Victorian bric-a-brac, musical boxes. But beneath the superficial love of finery—in clothes, literature, hobbies, food and drink—was a basic perfectionism.

A man with so many contradictions in his character suggests an excellent subject for an excellent biography. From his vantage point as a brother, Julian Symonds deals fairly both with his subject and his art. There is not even the indication that he was tempted by sentimentality. His book is neither a debunking nor a whitewashing project. He pries gently but firmly into his brother's life, uncovering much which A.J.A. would have probably preferred to see hidden forever, but does so with a human touch which

endears both brothers to the reader, much the same effort as that achieved by A. J. A. Symonds in his life of Corvo.

Even in dying Symonds was an original. He succumbed in 1941, at the age of 49, to an obscure disease of the brain. Before doing so, he amused himself by writing epitaphs for himself (AJAS-ALAS). With his original ideas about biography and his more than original ideas about himself, it may be wondered at that he did not leave instructions about his own biography. As it turned out, this would have been unnecessary; his brother has produced a work he would have applauded loudly.

NAMES IN THE NEWS

ELIAN-J. FINBERT

The Franco-Jewish author who is visiting Israel at the invitation of the Government, was born in Rishon-le-Zion. After the early death of his parents young Elian went to Egypt, where he attended school. After serving in the British Army in the first World War (in the Imperial Camel Transport Corps and later with the Jews) he proceeded to Paris to study literature. Egypt, to which he returned on several occasions, forms the scene of several of his novels. Elian, too, gave Finbert his intimate knowledge and love of the camel, to which he has devoted a voluminous study, "La Vie du Chameau." Last year M. Finbert was awarded the Grand Prix France-Egypte by a former Egyptian Foreign Minister.

M. Finbert has written a series "Les Livres de la Sagesse" (The Books of Wisdom), collections of selected proverbs of various peoples, including the Arabs, Chinese, Japanese, Negroes, etc. He is now preparing a volume of Jewish proverbs.

Among his novels with a Jewish theme are "Le Fou de Dieu" — which received the "Prix de la Renaissance," and his recent "Le Destin Difficile."

Saving The Individual

By BERTRAND RUSSELL

"THE INDIVIDUAL IN MODERN SOCIETY." By Bertrand Russell. Routledge, London, pp. 128, 6s.

Life under the stress of modern conditions, under the ever-growing pressure of vast economic organizations, with the state expanding its control and widening its functions, leads inevitably to the question of the survival of individuality — and all the values connected with it.

Bertrand Russell in the present book comes to help us in this vital and intricate problem. He neither escapes facts in a utopian fashion nor ignores values and ideals as so-called realists do, but tries to show the way out to a better world using the existing one as a basis.

Freedom

Russell maintains that man's instinctive aggressiveness and hostility, expressing itself in wars, can be channelled into productive outlets in economic, artistic and governmental competition. Decentralization in government as well as "small-scale democracy" in economic organizations could serve as an outlet for the individual's craving for glory and initiative, and is indispensable "if democracy is to be a reality in feeling."

The modern ideal of equality

revolutionized human history by a tendency to destroy the division of mankind into ends and means, masters and slaves, whereas it is equally important that we should not become uniform slaves but retain our freedom. In addition to the individual's active participation in the various social organizations, the complete freedom of opinion and creation in matters of science, art, religion and morals must be guaranteed and cherished. In our controversy over political and economic problems, we should not forget that these are but means to a better life for the individual — a life which derives its flavour and meaning from love and friendship, joy and adventure, knowledge and creative activity. This same rule applies to the state and to society: "A good society is a means to a good life for those who compose it, not something having a separate kind of excellence on its own account."

M. ROSHWALD

CENTURY OF CHILDREN'S BOOKS

MRS. EWING. HER MOLES. WORTH AND MISS HUNTING. BURNETT. By Marjorie Laski. The English Novelists Series. Batsford, London, pp. 112, 6s.

This charming booklet gives far more than the title leads us to suppose. It is in fact an understanding, though perhaps unduly pessimistic, study of children's books in the last hundred years.

The three writers singled out for special comment have given pleasure to the generations now in middle or old age, but surely, several of Mrs. Ewing's stories are still read and liked by today's children? In my experience

this is so, and indeed Miss Laski herself thinks that Mrs. Ewing might almost be called a great writer. Mrs. Burnett, best known half a century ago for "Little Lord Fauntleroy," which is dated and very sticky, has yet written some good books, among which Miss Laski rightly places "The Secret Garden" most highly. Mrs. Moleworth, probably the most widely successful of the three contemporaries, wrote too much (more than a hundred books) and is all together too comfortably Victorian for the children of today.

The book is written in Bertrand Russell's usual penetrating and attractive manner, the lucidity and precision of the mathematician being used to clarify the intricate problems of social complexity. It is worth mentioning that the book is the first in an annual series of broadsheet lectures on social affairs. Kol Israel might well follow this example and bring before the public the results of research of original thinkers.

MIGDAL INSURANCE CO. LTD.

BALANCE SHEET AS AT DECEMBER 31, 1949

All figures rounded off to the nearest pound.

LIABILITIES	IL	IL	ASSETS	IL	IL
Share Capital			Cash, Current and Deposit Accounts with Banks		97,758
Authorized: 75,000 shares of IL 1 each	75,000		Securities at cost		357,038
*Issued and paid up: 70,000 shares of IL 1 each	70,000		10,000 shares of Palestine Africa Binyan Insurance Co. Ltd. of IL 1 each		10,000
Reserve Fund		35,000	Mortgages		378,509
Special Reserve Fund		5,000	Loans on Policies		76,054
Life Assurance Fund		776,014	Premiums Receivable		47,530
Fire, Accident, Marine and Miscellaneous Insurance Fund		106,810	Due from other Insurance Companies		26,440
Pending Claims and Maturities less Re-insurance:			Deposits with other Insurance Comp.		17,919
Life Business	4,096		Interest Receivable and Sundry Debtors		21,524
Fire, Accident, Marine and Miscellaneous Business	6,534	10,630	Re-insurance:		
Sundry Creditors and Credit Balances	39,849		Life Assurance Fund	281,600	
Due to other Insurance Companies	28,722		Fire, Accident, Marine and Miscellaneous Insurance Fund	75,047	356,647
Deposits by Re-insurers:			Furniture		1
Life Business	267,502				
Fire, Accident and Miscellaneous Business	37,997	305,499			
Premiums received in advance		6,130			
Profit and Loss Account:					
Balance of profit as at Dec. 31, 1949	14,013				
Less: Transfer to General Reserve	8,250	5,763			
		IL 1,389,417			

* In February 1950 the issued and paid up capital has been increased by IL 5,000 to IL 75,000 and the Reserve Fund by IL 2,500 to IL 37,500.

AUDITORS' REPORT: We have audited the Accounts and Balance Sheet of Migdal Insurance Co. Ltd. as at December 31, 1949, as above set forth. We verified the cash in hand, current and deposit accounts with banks and the securities. The Life Assurance Fund is stated at the amount certified by the company's actuaries. We have obtained all the information and explanations we have required and report that in our opinion the above balance sheet is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Company's affairs at December 31, 1949, according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us and as shown by the books of the Company.

Tel Aviv, July 8, 1950.

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

G. HALPERN, Chairman M.W. ERHARD, General Manager

L. BRAUDO, Directors

R.C. LOEWI, Directors

IL 1,389,417

RAVIV

Public Accountants